The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,343.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
including postage	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	" 2	8
Third Ditto	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DUCAT—June 12th, at the Esplanade, Bombay, the wife of Captain C. M. Ducat, of a son.

WATSON—June 8th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. James Watson, late Inspector of Markets, &c., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TUNMIS—June 9th, at the European General Hospital, William Tunmis, Apprentice ship *Zoroaster*, aged 16 years.

BIGGLIE—June 11th, at the European General Hospital, Alexander Bigglie, Engineer Apprentice Harbour Defences, aged 14 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CAMERON—June 5th, at the Mission House, North Beach, the wife of the Rev. C. I. Cameron, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HANKIN—June 1st, at Ootacamund, the infant son of Captain F. G. Hankin, aged 11 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Koweit	20th	3rd
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" Linga	12th	26th	" Linga	26th	9th
" Bahrein	14th	28th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched as above on 18th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Narrakal	5	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada	5	19
" Colombo		21	" Madras	10	24
" Galle			" Negapatam	11	25
" Negapatam	10	24	" Galle	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		28
" Coconada	17	2	" Tuticorin		29
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Narrakal	16	1
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. MADDISON, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz, from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine Screw Steam Ship "BOMBAY CASTLE" will be despatched directly for Calcutta in about a week hence. For Freight of Goods and Specie, and Passage, apply to
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.
No. 5 Church Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 16th June. For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64	10	0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	" 37	5	0	
Third Class	" 23	5	0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of
STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 8th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, THOMAS MILES, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents ship *Daphne*.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Australia*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Australia*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Edinburgh*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Edinburgh*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JAMES MITCHELL,
Master of Ship *Rathfern*.
1st June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

RATES OF FAIRS TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21 Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Ophelia*, Captain STRICKLAND, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain STRICKLAND will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain POLLOCK, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—
1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,
for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.
BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—A final Dividend in *re* the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June.
JULES SIEGFRIED.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 16th June, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.
FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to
J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with, every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

Resolution 1st—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be hereby cancelled."

Resolution 2nd—"That the following Clauses be substituted:

1st. "There shall be 5 Directors of the Company."

2nd. "The number of Directors to form a quorum shall from time to time be fixed by the Board, and until otherwise fixed three Directors shall be quorum for a Board Meeting."

3rd. "Every Act, Order, Resolution, or other proceedings of a majority of the Directors present at any Board Meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be as valid and as effectual as if all the Directors had concurred therein."
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th June 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	"	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	"	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	"	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	"	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	"	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	"	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	"	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	"	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8

Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	"	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	"	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	"	3	12

The Universal Scarf	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	"	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	"	2	12
The Derby Scarf	"	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	"	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that MR. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bomby, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.
C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or to the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
10th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.
Bombay, 6th March 1866

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.
JOHN DWYER.
12th December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be closed from TUESDAY the 12th instant to MONDAY the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
Bombay, 9th June 1866. General Manager.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone.
J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood.
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 14th April 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.
W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).
Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL, COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—
Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysmaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.
The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.
Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.
J. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs. 20) by a European breaker.
W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Corporation will be made by the Liquidators, at the rate of Rupees (5) Five per Share, on or after the 15th proximo, at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Oak Lane.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LD.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 13th proximo, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

ROSSELET & Co. have just unpacked—
English bulleted Caps for Saloon Pistols.
Cartes de Visite, plain and coloured.
Chocolate Sweetmeats.
Note and Letter Paper.
Cologne Water in large bottles, and a great selection of Scent Bottles.
Fancy Watches.
Gold Lockets, Necklaces, and Diamond Finger Rings.

MINUTES of Proceedings of a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the 25th day of May 1866.

Present.

Dr. Phin Smith.
W. H. Abbott, Esq.
William Swinhoe, Esq.
W. C. Stewart, Esq.
H. Reinhold, Esq.
Thomas Watson, Esq.
Captain Donohoy.
J. G. Hicks, Esq.
Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjea.
Baboo Cally Doss Dhur.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, ESQ., *in the Chair.*

Read the notice in the *Exchange Gazette* convening the Meeting.

Read the Proceedings of the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 24th April last.

Proposed by Dr. Phin Smith, seconded by Captain Donohoy,—"That the seven Resolutions passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 24th day of April 1866, be, and they are hereby, confirmed."—Carried.

Proposed by Baboo Chunder Sicker Mookerjea, seconded by William Swinhoe, Esq.,—"That the present Auditors, David Woods, Esq., and T. H. Lloyd, Esq., be re-elected."—Carried.
F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay as BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

WHEREAS the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS LYNCH, and LANGDALE, 5 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 18th day of June, instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 11th June 1866.
DALLAS, LYNCH, AND LANGDALE,
Solicitors for Burjorjee Rustomjee.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company having failed to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, in compliance with the requisition sent to him by JAVAIRCHUND MANECKCHUND and other Shareholders, in pursuance of Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association of the said Company, the Requisitionists, by virtue of the powers given to them by Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of the Association of the said Company, hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company, to be held at the Office of Mr. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, in Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the following propositions to be laid before the said Shareholders, and of passing the Resolution thereon.

"That the Second Call of Rupees 25 per Share and the subsequent Resolution for forfeiture of Shares for non-payment thereof made by the present sole Director, Mr. Tricumjee Velljee, being illegal, should be set aside."

"That the Company be wound up under the order of the High Court.—Dated this 4th June 1866.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for Javairchund Maneckchund and other Shareholders (Requisitionists).

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants, under style of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE having declared themselves unable to pay their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE will be held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, No. 5, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this 4th day of June 1866.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9*d.* and 4s. 6*d.* by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Naigaum. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to
B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, roomy and airy OFFICES, near the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to FARNHAM & Co., 2nd Floor, David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by MR. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two ROOMS suitable for Merchants' Offices on the first floor of the Building in Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the undersigned. Apply to the
LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN Co. (LD.)

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further Notice the price of ICE will be a QUARTER OF AN ANNA per POUND.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 19th June, at MR XAVIER'S SHOP in Calbadevie Road, consisting of Engines, Boiler, Flour, Oil, Saw Mills, and other Articles and Tools.
8th June 1866.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.
For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, *ex* "ROHILLA," from Clyde.
The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate rates.*

Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.—TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on account and risk to whom it may concern.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Parell Road, Byculla, in Nansee Parpia's Shop, or opposite the Jewish Synagogue, viz.

6 very handsome new English built single horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on Front, Lamps, and Shafts.
6 Ditto Ditto with Ditto, for one or pair of Horses.
7 Very handsome four-seated open Carriages, with moveable Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
1 Ditto light English built cane body Door Shigram, with Ditto.
1 Ditto very neat and light Buggy, with Lamps.
3 Ditto Ditto on C Spring, with Ditto.
1 Ditto Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
2 Ditto self-driving Ditto with Ditto Ditto.
3 Ditto very neat and light four-seated cane body Phaeton, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 Ditto Ditto without Shutter, with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Waggonette with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto moveable Top, with Ditto Ditto.

The above Carriages will be on view four days before the day of sale.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of
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JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs., or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta.	Roseine.	Fuchsine.	Violet.
Purple.	Crimson.	Mauve.	Blue.
Green.	Canary.	Orange.	Yellow.
Phosphine.	Scarlet.	Red.	Ultramarine.
Brown.	Black.	Regina.	Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,
DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for JUDSON'S Dyes.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltassé	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FORSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well-known Firm, has just arrived per *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	"	"	"	30
SHERRY, good	"	"	"	30
Do. pale	"	"	"	25
Do. do.	"	"	"	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	"	"	"	26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	"	22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	"	18
TENT WINE	"	"	"	29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	"	36
Do. do.	"	"	"	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	"	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	"	36
do.	"	pts.	"	16
Noyeau	"	qts.	"	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	"	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	"	8
Breakfast... Do.	"	qts.	"	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived *ex Rinaldo.*

			Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse			40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"		do.	43
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.	26
Do. do.	pints	do.	28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.	39
Do. do.	pints	do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann			30
Hock		do.	30
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.	36
Johannisberg, choice		do.	36
Still Hochheim		do.	24
Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass		24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valinay Burgundy do.	20

Just landed, *ex Alma*, from Bordeaux.

Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras Canon	24
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

RHENISH WINES.

Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers	13
Do. Hochheimer	do.	15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.	19
Do. Liebfrauennistch	do.	26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.	34

BRANDIES.

Brandy Cognac	15

VOLKART BROTHERS.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	49
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux ...Rs.	34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co. ...Rs.	44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
[illegible]auterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
[illegible] pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curagoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	16
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. Limited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Owing to the unfavourable telegraphic news we have to report a declining Market this day. Bank of Bombay shares declined from 18½ to 19½ discount; Old Financials from 20 to 18 per share; Elphinstones, new issue, from 30 to 20; United Victorias from 1,225 to 1,200 per share. Market dull and drooping, and in favour of buyers.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

The S. S. *Carnatic* with the English mail of 18th ult. arrived early on the morning of the 11th inst. Telegrams in the early part of the week advised an improving market, with prices maintained at 9¼d.; subsequently their tone was less favourable, owing to the prospects of peace on the continent not being so bright. On Monday messages to the 4th were delivered; the market was then rather more active, and the price for Fair Dhollera had advanced to 9½d. Stocks on hand are decreasing slightly, but the quantity afloat is still very large, and will operate disadvantageously for a few months yet. The improvement in the Manchester market noticed in our last has hardly been maintained, and 7 lb. Shirtings fell again to 10s. 9d., but telegrams of the 5th to hand yesterday advise a rise to 12s. 3d. Fair Dhollera is quoted on same date at 9¾d.

Piece Goods.—For the first half of the week there was a fair business doing in Goods, but during the past three days transactions have been fewer, and prices are hardly so strong as they were. This is chiefly attributable to the telegrams reporting a less peaceable feeling on the continent, and as dealers have increased their holdings by recent purchases they can now more easily wait a little in expectation of a decline; at the same time the nearer approach of the rains tends to restrict business. Of 40 inch Shirtings 7 lbs. have brought Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4, 8¼ lbs. at first realized Rs. 8¼, advancing to Rs. 9, later sales being at Rs. 8-10. 45 inch goods have been relatively higher, 7¼lb. bringing Rs. 9-4, and 8lb. Rs. 9-14 to 10. Of Madapollams sales are reported at Rs. 3-9 for 3lbs., but business in these is smaller. For Twist the demand latterly has partially subsided, the bulk of the business being in the early part of the week, 30's Water then realizing 17as. to 17¼as. One or two lots of T. R. Twist 30's to 60's brought 36½as. to 39as. We quote to-day for 30's Water 17as. to 17¼ as.; 40's Mule 18 as.

Cotton has been less firm throughout the week but prices still continue too high for much business, and transactions therefore have been very few. Stocks are now all stored, and shipments in consequence are being gradually reduced, aggregating for the week only 7,538 bales against 15,391 bales last week. We quote:—Dhollera Rs. 310; Broach Rs. 310; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 335 to 340.

Freights still continue to decline, and there is now little or no prospect of improvement for some time. Business has been on the smallest possible scale, while on the other hand tonnage has been largely increased by the heavy arrivals within the past few days. Some parcels of cotton are going forward to London, but demand is far from active; we quote cotton for Liverpool 10s. to 15s. London 17s. 6d. to 20s; Seeds for Liverpool nominal; London 15s.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs. 2,91,225
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	„ 7,79,934
Deposits at Branches	Decrease	„ 3,23,183
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	„ 2,64,257
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	„ 2,03,355
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	„ 9,56,486
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Increase	„ 16,35,668
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	„ 1,14,537

Money.—Our money market during the week has continued to improve, the demand in all quarters being now much less severe. The near approach of the rains has almost put a stop to business for a time, and for the next few weeks we look for a gradually increasing cash balance at the Bank. The pressure for money during the rains, however, is likely to be considerable, owing to the redrafts which will be coming forward but as some of our largest shippers have already become insolvent, the strain will now be less than it otherwise would have been. The tenor of the advices received by last mail shows that a rise in Cotton is generally anticipated further on in the year, and Consignees' letters recommend shippers to send funds home to hold shipments: this may be acted upon in some exceptional cases, but we do not think it will to an extent at all likely to cause an appreciable increase to the demand for cash here, more especially as since these advices were despatched, Continental affairs are rather less favourable.

The Bank Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the improved position of matters here. An increase of nearly 8 lacs in Head Office Deposits and a decrease of over 9 lacs in Discounts have made a considerable addition to the Cash Balance, and caused the proportion of Cash to Deposits to be on a more satisfactory footing, there being now 76 lacs Cash against 201 lacs Deposits. At the Branches a slight decrease in Deposits and Cash has taken place; the former however for a time will now in all likelihood show some increase. The Treasury Balance has increased nearly 3 lacs during the week.

Government Securities have continued in good request during the week, to-day's prices showing a further advance on our last quotations; we quote Fours 88; Fives 105; Five and half 110⅝.

Exchange.—There was little alteration on Mail day in the rates quoted in our last, closing figures being Bank 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 1/16d.; Credets 2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1½d.; and first class Documents 2s. 1⅝d. For the Mail of the 24th not much business has yet been done, but there is likely to be a good supply of paper in the market, owing to the difficulty experienced by sellers for the past two Mails; rates however are a little easier than at the close of last Mail, and we quote Bank 2s. ¾d. to 2s. 1d½. Credits 2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1½d.; Documents 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1⅝d. On Calcutta we quote sight 100¾; and on China Rs. 212 for 60 days Bills.

Shares.—The better feeling which we noticed in our last continued for the first two or three days of the week, and prices advanced to for Back Bays Rs. 2,700, Old Elphinstones Rs. 675, United Victorias Rs. 1,235, Old Financial Rs. 22 per share. Bank of Bombay did not participate in this improvement at all but were rather lower. Since Saturday the market has been weaker and declining, the fall being heaviest in Bank of Bombay, which was quoted on Monday 18½ discount; a fall in the Exchange Banks at such a time can hardly be avoided, but we confess no surprise at the depreciation which is now taking place in the Bank of Bombay. We quote yesterday's prices:—Back Bay Rs. 2,500; Old Elphinstones Rs. 655; United Victorias Rs. 1,200 Bank of Bombay 20 discount; Old Financials Rs. 19 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 12.

Shubrick, Brigadier General, Nagpore Force, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Plomer, Captain, Staff, to rejoin, to Poona.

Moyle, Lieutenant Colonel C., to rejoin, to Ha.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
12 Corra Linn	Lamont	Liverpool, Feb. 17.	
Thistle	McPhil	Greenock, Feb. 23.	
Eurydice	Brett	Liverpool, Jan. 26.	
Albertone	Coates	Rang on, April 20.	
April	Nacoda	Bankok, Jan 14.	

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Albertone.—On May 11th spoke the ship *Cara Zeal*, from Bassein to Liverpool. On the same day spoke the ship *Good Success*, from Moulmein bound to Bombay.

Per Eurydice.—Spoke the ship *Florist* on January 30th, in lat. 29 N., long. 5-0 W. On February 7th spoke French brig S. S. *Meteor*. On February 16th spoke the ship *Oriental*, from Bombay to Liverpool. On March 9th spoke the barque *Maravilla*, from Liverpool to San Francisco; 42 days out. On March 10th spoke the barque *Royal Bride*, from London to Rangoon; 30 days out. Spoke the ship *Elizabeth Cheshing*, from Liverpool to Calcutta; 41 days out. On March 28th spoke the ship *Simoom*, from Liverpool to Galle, in lat. 26 S., long. 24-40 W.; 30 days out. April 1st spoke the American ship *Golden Hind*, from Liverpool to Hongkong, in lat. 29 S., long. 29 W.; 42 days out. Spoke the French barque *Duke de Malakoff*, from Liverpool to Galle; 44 days out. On April 7th spoke the ship *City of Foochow*, from Glasgow to Calcutta; 35 days out. On April 20th spoke the Dutch barque *Zeminder*, from Amsterdam to Batavia; 52 days out. On May 1st spoke the barque *Malvern*, from Sunderland to Madras, in lat. 38-18 S., long. 38-43 E.; 99 days out. Spoke the barque *Ambercitch*, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 38-18 S., long. 18 W.; 96 days out. Spoke the ship *Onward*, from Cardiff to Singapore, in lat. 37 S., long. 88 E.; 78 days out. Spoke the barque *Nearchus*, from Sunderland to Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *Euphrates*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

Ship *Daphne*, for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on MONDAY the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 13th June 1866.

JUST ARRIVED, 50 suits of good serviceable WATERPROOF CLOTHING, to be sold cheap.

J. BURN,

30 Meadow Street. Civil and Military Tailor.

FOR SALE, a few black and tan and sky TERRIER DOGS. Apply to Captain JOHN POLLOCK, at Messrs. Byramjee and Merwanjee, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort.

LOST, between Parell Road and Fort, a packet of PAPERS, address W. J. SNODGRASS, Esq., Chikulda. Whoever brings the same to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Fort, shall receive Rs. 5 reward.

Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the Cargo of COALS, per Ship *Egeria*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed, that the Ship is now ready to discharge Cargo, and are requested to send off Boats at once, as the terms of the Charter Party will be strictly enforced.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for the Ship.

Bombay, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Those Shareholders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank, Limited, (in liquidation) who are entitled to Shares in the National Bank of India, and who have not yet applied for their Certificates, must do so at once.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th June 1866.

SALE OF 235 BALES OF COTTON.—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, on the Victoria Bunder, by order of Messrs. Goculdass Leeladhur & Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jules Seigfried & Co.—

235 Bales of Cotton purchased by them without faults

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of Sale

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the supply of (400) four hundred Tons of STEAM COAL, required for the use of the Gun Carriage Department, will be received up to one P. M. on FRIDAY the 15th instant, by the undersigned.

Rates at which the Coal will be delivered alongside the Ship, and at the Gun Carriage Department, should be separately stated.

W. S. HATCH, Lieut.-Colonel,

Agent for Gun Carriages.

Colaba, Gun Carriage Office, 12th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Gilbert Thomson*, MOIR, Master, from London, are requested to send Orders for delivery, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to the undersigned for counter-signature; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand. In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Zealandia*, Captain TAYLOR, from London, are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain TAYLOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, must be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Bombay, 12th June 1866. Agents ship *Zealandia*.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 9th June 1866.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.—THIRD CALL (£1 PER SHARE) MAKING £4 PER SHARE PAID.—The Board of Directors hereby give notice that they have this day made a Call of £1 per Share on the Shares in the Capital of this Company, on which only £3 per Share has hitherto been paid, the same to be paid by Shareholders registered as residing in India, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, in Calcutta or Bombay, on or before Wednesday, the 18th day of July next.

Interest at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all sums remaining unpaid in respect of the said Call after the said 18th day of June next, or in case of Shareholders registered as residing in India, after the said 18th day of July next.

By order of the Board,

HERBERT HEATH, Secretary.

Offices, 9, Sise Lane, Bucklersbury, London, 3rd May 1866.

BILLIARD CUES—Just received a stock of best English made ASH BILLIARD CUES. Net Cash each. Rs. 7.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers.—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.
6 Chisels.
1 Compass (winged.)
1 Oil Stone.
1 Square.
1 Auger.
1 Saw set.
1 Rule.
2 Pliers.
2 Planes.
4 Gouges.
1 Draw Knife.
3 Turn Screws.
2 Hammers.
2 Spoke Shaves.
1 Bed Wrench.
1 Chalk line and Reel.
6 Gimlets.
1 Mallet.
1 Guage.
1 Glue Pot and Brush.
4 Files.
1 Axe.
6 Brad Awls.
3 Punches.
1 Pincers.
1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 1 Drawer—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.
1 Rule.
6 Gimlets.
4 Gouges.
2 Punches.
1 Saw set,
1 Pliers.
1 Guage.
1 Cutting Punch.
1 Axe.
1 Mallet.
6 Brad Awls.
4 Files.
1 Marking Awl.
2 Spoke Shaves.
1 Compass.
1 Glue Pot and Brush.
2 Hammers.
1 Pincer.
6 Chisels.
1 Oil Stone.
3 Turn Screws.
1 Square.
1 Plane.
1 Draw Knife.

FURNITURE.

Terms—Cash with orders.

7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council, and in the matter of FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED, RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED, and HUSSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of NOOR MAHOMED DATTOOBHOY SONS and COMPANY.

Upon hearing MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, Attorney for the abovenamed Insolvents, and on reading the Petition of the said MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, as Chairman at the Meeting of Creditors of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hussein Noor Mahomed, held on the Fifth day of June, instant, and also on reading the copy of the Resolutions passed thereat and duly filed in this Honourable Court, and it appearing to me that such Resolutions were duly carried and that, except as to the amount of remuneration to the Trustees, the terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of Creditors under the Estate of the said Insolvent traders, I do order that the Estate of the said Fazul Noor Mahomed, Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed, and Hussein Noor Mahomed, trading in Bombay under the style of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy Sons and Company, as aforesaid, be wound up under the management of the Trustees named in the said Resolutions and Petition; and I do order that the said Resolutions be confirmed subject to the following modification, namely, that instead of Rupees Seven Thousand and Five Hundred a Commission of two and a half per cent. upon Assets realised be allowed to the Trustees as remuneration; and I do hereby direct that this Order be forthwith advertised in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed* and *Sumachar Durpan*, respectively published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 12th day of June 1866.

CHARLES SARGENT.

MACFARLANE and GREEN,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.

First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.

Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	13	New Moon at 2-58 A.M.	5 23	6 36	11 15	11 38	11th June 1866, Time 9h. 3m. 39s. 4.
Thurs.	14	Mercury in Perihelion at 11-17 P.M.	5 23	6 36	—	0 1	
Fri.	15	Mars rises 2-10 A.M.	5 23	6 37	0 23	0 43	
Sat.	16	Day breaks 4-42 A.M.	5 24	6 37	1 6	1 25	
Sun.	17	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 37	1 45	2 7	
Mon.	18	Jupiter rises at 8-51 P.M.	5 24	6 37	2 29	2 50	
Tues.	19	Twilight ends at 7-20 P.M.	5 24	6 38	3 14	3 37	

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J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

NOW READY.

No. VIII. OF "PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.

HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.

THE THREE BORAHS.

SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.

POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 5
AGRA	June 5	LAHORE	June 2
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MADRAS	June 7
BANGALORE	June 6	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 5	MEERUT	June 1
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 31
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 2
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 5	PUNJAUB	June 2
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

Amid the debates of a House of Commons eagerly engaged in discussing schemes for reforming its own constitution—schemes which perhaps at the distance of six thousand miles scarcely seem to be of that magnitude, or to involve those decisive changes, which are attributed to them by politicians at home—it is hardly to be expected that so insignificant a country as India should be able to force itself upon the attention of Parliament. On the whole perhaps this is fortunate, for if we may venture to be guided in our estimate by the only debate relating to India which had taken place for many weeks preceding the departure of our last mails, and which occurred on the 10th of May, we should decidedly say that such exhibitions of eloquence are not likely to effect much as regards either the enlightenment of the public mind at home on matters relating to this country, or to the amelioration of the condition of the country itself.

On the date referred to, Mr. Smollett,—a liberal member of the House, who is not without some experience of Indian matters, having been employed in the civil service for some years in the presidency of Madras,—moved a resolution to the effect that the great subdivision of the soil in Southern and Western India, consequent on the present revenue system in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, deserved the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to its amendment; and this resolution—which we hasten to inform any of our native readers who may happen to be rather startled by it, was only brought forward to enable Mr. Smollett to make a speech consistently with the forms of the House, and was withdrawn as soon as that object was attained—was expressly declared in the mover's opening remarks to have especial reference to the supply of raw cotton. Now we must say we can hardly imagine how any one who knows anything of India, and who is cognisant of the enormous effort made by her to supply the demand for the staple during the years of crisis, can suppose that by any machinery that effort could have been much increased at the time; and here we are at liberty to quote Mr. Smollett on our own side. He said he thought the Manchester manufacturers had too hastily accused Sir Charles Wood of obstructing instead of stimulating the supply of cotton; and that their schemes of granting land free of rent to growers of cotton, and similar proposals, were rightly rejected by that minister as contrary to the principles of political economy, and it turned out unnecessary, inasmuch as without them India furnishes 1,400,000 bales annually. Neither did his knowledge of India lead him to think much of the proposal to grow cotton on waste lands—regions which he graphically describes as "howling wildernesses," wholly unsuited for any such operation. He thought, therefore, that during the crisis itself Government had done in effect pretty nearly all that was reasonably practicable in promoting the growth of cotton, and that the ordinary laws of demand and supply, which obtain in India as in other countries, had done the rest. His schemes bore reference to the future; and our readers will at once admit that, whatever be their merits or demerits, they are at any rate on a sufficiently comprehensive scale, when we state that they involve, first, a substitution of "village rents," paid by the head man of each village, for the payment of rent by the several individual holders, as at present, throughout the presidencies of Madras and Bombay; and, secondly, the introduction of a permanent settlement on the zemindar system as in Bengal into those presidencies, and the creation of a landed aristocracy. He affirmed that at present the holders of land in the south of India are "serfs," and in the Madras presidency alone are no less than 2,200,000 in number; and that the measures of improvement which Government had set on foot, chiefly works of irrigation and improved means of communication, are "mere platitudes," not at all calculated to remove the evil complained of; which is, however, after all, only the very bearable inconvenience of Government being brought into direct communication with some millions of rent-payers, by which no one suffers except Government officials themselves, and which at most is productive of some increased expenditure, and in no other way affects the condition of the country. We must say we are exceedingly suspicious of these comprehensive measures. Here is a member of the English legislature who calmly gets up and proposes in the mildest manner to alter the whole of the land tenure throughout a country containing some fifty millions of inhabitants! Why, the land tenure of every country is always the most ineradicable of its institutions; it cannot be altered except by a great revolution. Mr. Smollett proposes to create a landed aristocracy with as much nonchalance as if he were suggesting the erection of a bridge. There is a story of a retired old Indian, giving a picnic to a party of his friends, who rang the bell and shouted out for "more curricles," when there was a deficiency of that species of conveyance for his guests. But Mr. Smollett beats this example hollow, and, rising calmly after dinner on a summer evening, calls up the Under Secretary for India to explain why he does not immediately order a territorial aristocracy for the south and west of India. Again he is guilty of that species of misrepresentation known as begging the question, when he speaks of the peasant proprietors in India as "tenants," and the zemindars, where those doubtfully advantageous institutions exist, as "landlords." This misappropriation of terms of course assumes the whole question at issue; and surely it is now sufficiently established that the peasant proprietary are in this country the legal owners of the land, just as they are in France and several other countries in Europe.

We cannot therefore say much for Mr. Smollett's territorial aristocracy, which we find rather calculated to take our breath away, perhaps in more senses than one. His other proposal, namely, the substitution of village for individual rents, is more feasible and better in principle, as being in harmony with the old institutions of this country; and he says he has himself tried it with good effect in the Madras presidency. But even this, like all changes of great magnitude, should be carefully considered and introduced only gradually. We are glad to find that Mr. Stansfeld—who, setting aside his amiable partiality for his friend Mazzini, seems to make a very sensible Under Secretary of State for India—has the same objection to "comprehensive" measures which we entertain ourselves. He urged that the institution of Zemindars in Bengal had not lessened the subdivision of the soil—this remark was cheered by Mr. Stuart Mill—or diminished the number of "serfs;" and ventured to affirm that no Secretary of State for India, no Governor General, nor Governor of any presidency, would dream of interfering with the proprietary holdings of the peasant proprietors:—

"He confessed that he mainly relied for the "growth of India, and an increased productiveness of its soil, upon those influences which "his hon. friend had called platitudes. He had "belief in those moderate assessments recommended by the committee of 1848, and which "had since been brought to bear in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. He agreed in "the recommendation of the Bombay committee "of 1846, for the promotion of works of irrigation and of the means of communication in "India. He could not but think that if they "would in that way unite their skill and capital "with the industry and self-interest of the "ryots, this would enable the future government of India to be carried on with more "safety, and with more economy, and that they "would enable that country to increase in "wealth, and would add to the contentment "and prosperity of the 120 millions of the people committed to their charge."

With reference to these "platitudes" it is worth observing that the Madras Government have raised a million sterling by loan for irrigation works, guaranteeing 5 per cent. for the benefit of the Madras Irrigation Company, who have every prospect of large returns; a kind of improvement more likely to issue in the encouragement of agriculture, we should conceive, than Mr. Smollett's landed aristocracy or comprehensive measures.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*.—The importation of nitroglycerine (glonvin oil) was the subject of a very interesting discussion at the Mersey Dock Board on Thursday. In the course of the conversation it came out that the very packages which blew up the *European* and destroyed the town of Aspinwall had been forwarded from Germany to Hamburg, thence to Hull, and thence by railway to Liverpool. "A small quantity was sufficient to shatter a block of iron of thirty tons, and it might have caused the utmost destruction at Liverpool." A gentleman present stated that the trade was so lucrative that "the most fraudulent means were adopted in the forwarding of these oils, and that they were described under all kinds of evasive names. Packages containing these destructive articles were frequently covered with canvas, to represent Manchester goods. He personally knew an instance in which seventy cases of glonvin oil had been shipped at London, a sufficient quantity, had it exploded, to have shaken the metropolis to its centre, and destroyed an immense amount of property." At present, it appears the board is only empowered to impose a fine where goods of this kind are insufficiently described. They are now going to ask Parliament to render such an act criminal, and that powers should be taken to punish local agents for foreign houses where necessary.

The same:—A discovery, of at least as vital importance for Egyptology as the celebrated Rosetta stone itself, was made about three weeks ago by a party of four German explorers—Reinisch, Rosler, Lepsius, and Weidenbach—at a place called Sane, the whilom Tanis, the principal scene of Rameses II.'s enormous architectural undertakings. A stone with Greek characters upon it was found protruding from the ground, and when fully excavated proved to contain a bilingual inscription in no less than thirty-seven lines of hieroglyphics and seventy-six lines of Greek, in the most perfect state of preservation, and dating from the time of the third Ptolemy, Euergetes I., in 238 B.C. The stone measures 2 metres 22 centimetres in length, and 78 centimetres in width, and is completely covered by the inscriptions. Their first attempts at editing this important inscription having failed, the travellers returned to the spot, and during a stay of two days, the 22nd and 23rd of April, copied the inscription, most carefully, took "squeezes," and photographed it three times. The next post will bring particulars as to the contents, and copies of the document itself.

The same:—M. Katkoff, the well-known editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, has at last got himself into trouble, and at this moment defies the Government with the same vigour that he formerly showed in supporting it. Mr. Katkoff was more than once nearly coming into collision with the authorities two years ago, when he attacked what he considered its pro-Polish policy in a series of something like a hundred and fifty articles, all nominally based on M. Schedo-Ferrotti's *Que fera-t-on de la Pologne?* M. Katkoff's great idea is the unification of the Russian State and the abolition of all provincial or national distinctions in the non-Russian parts of the empire; and in pursuing this chimera he has denounced certain influential parties in the Government, whom he acuses of the "separatist tendencies." After hinting its intention of sending M. Katkoff a "warning" if he persisted in his attacks, the Minister of the Interior has at last addressed a first *avertisement* to him, on the ground that his false accusations are "calculated to excite distrust towards the Government." The "warning" appears in the official *Northern Post*, and according to law, M. Katkoff ought to insert it in his own journal. This, however, he districtly refuses to do. The penalty to which a newspaper editor is liable for not accepting and publishing a "warning" is twenty-five roubles a day (about £4); and M. Katkoff declares that he will pay this fine for three months and then withdraw altogether from the journal which has gained such a high reputation under his management, and which whatever its faults may be, is immeasurably superior to all journals that had ever appeared in Russia before. Whatever be the result of this little misunderstanding between M. Katkoff and the Government, it is interesting to see the attitude that an independent Russian publicist dares to take up under the reign of Alexander II.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH MAY.

After the darkest and chilliest *lune rousse* with which we have been plagued for many years past, Paris is once more rejoicing in the magnificent blue canopy it looks upon as its right. The bonnets are growing smaller and smaller, as they now consist mainly of a flower and a pair of strings; they can hardly diminish much more without reaching the vanishing point. In crinolines, the reduction of circumference is also very appreciable; the two new forms of this season, viz., "The Empire" and "The Victoria," being so small as to cause those of last season to look extravagantly "bundling" and awkward. The new crinolines, moreover, being hooped only below the hips, constitute a decided commencement of return towards the proportions of Mother Nature. Nothing striking in the way of "fashions" has appeared as yet; the sudden return of cold weather having retarded the issue of the sovereign *ukases* that rule the whole feminine world according to the caprices of the "Quartier Breda."

The absorbing question of the moment, "Peace, or War?" seems no nearer a solution than it was a fortnight ago; but the breaking out of a new struggle of which no one can measure the proportions nor divine the issue, is deprecated by the Parisians of all classes and parties. The influence of the extraordinary man who is remoulding the French people as completely, if not as rapidly, as he is re-modelling Paris, is in nothing more plainly evidenced than in the diminished appetite for military glory so apparent to all who are given to watching "the signs of the times." The enormous development of every species of material activity, the stimulus applied to the productive and commercial enterprise of the nation, the vast and rapid increase of wealth, and the eager desire of luxury and physical comfort now visible among all classes, which constitute so distinctive a feature of the France of the present day, render this people, formerly the most belligerent of Europe, increasingly averse to the perturbations, waste, havoc, and physical horrors of war. They have got "glory" enough; they have annexed Nice and Savoy; they have a preponderating influence in Europe. For the moment, they want nothing more in the way of military *prestige*; and every one wants, on the contrary, if poor, to grow rich; if rich, to grow richer. The general aspiration is, therefore, after peace; and the warlike preparations now stirring so large a portion of the continent of Europe are excessively unwelcome, as, when once the struggle shall have begun, it is feared that France will, in some way or other, find herself drawn into it before it is brought to an end. Ardent, therefore, are the good wishes of the Parisians for the success of the diplomatic efforts which France and England are believed to be making at Vienna, Florence, and Berlin. The Prussians are evidently not anxious for war; the Austrians would greatly prefer a state of peace; but Italy, the retention of whose undelivered provinces under a foreign yoke compels her to a ruinous outlay in view of their eventual deliverance, is boiling over with warlike enthusiasm. Not only the entire Italian press, but all private letters from Italy, represent the entire nation as having reached a state of incandescence that leaves far behind it in intensity even the great volcanic upheaving of 1859. When the soul of an entire population is in the electrified state in which the Italian people now finds itself, the slightest cause suffices to create a lively impression. Thus, a few days since, the two winning numbers of the State Lottery first drawn, at Florence, being 59 and 66, the Italians, who are not a little given to superstition, have acclaimed these numbers with intense delight as a favourable omen.

But, to return *a nos moutons*, by a half-Italian transition, let me mention, as a new item in the attractions of this already so very attractive city, that the spirited individuals who have united in purchasing the Pompeian villa of Prince Napoleon in the Avenue Montaigne, and who are making of it an Etruscan and Roman Museum of very great value and interest, are to inaugurate the new destination of the edifice in question by giving, on the 22nd inst., in the *atrium* of the villa, a grand dinner to all the leading literary and artistic celebrities of the capital. The entertainment is to be as exact an imitation as possible of the dinners of classic times. The dishes are all to be Roman. But whether the guests will be compelled to eat in the semi-recumbent posture of classic days, we are not informed. The invitations already issued are said to be very faithfully imitated from the style in vogue at that period. They are printed on large sheets of thick, glossy modern paper, but to give something of a classic air to these sheets they are ornamented with a *vignette*, in Etruscan style and colours, cleverly imitating the slips of painted papyrus which the aristocratic amphytrions of Ancient Italy employed as cards of invitation.

The splendid balls of the departing season being now "gathered to the things before the flood," the gay world is again taking its pleasure in dinners. The new Turkish Ambassador, Sayvet Pacha, who seems to have as easy an intuition of the resources of Paris life as though he had lived here from his cradle, has just given one of the luxurious little entertainments for which he is becoming so famous, and which the most practised Sybarites of this region would find it difficult to equal. This last achievement of the representative of the Sublime Porte was offered to seven guests,—four ladies and three gentlemen—all of the highest distinction. The dinner is described by the guests as "indescribable," and the wines, *liqueurs*, service, and accessories, as worthy of a place in the Arabian Nights. The plate used on this occasion was the magnificent service of silver-gilt presented to Sayvet Pacha by the late Sultan, formerly alluded to in these letters; and the coffee was again served in the fairy-like cups of gold filigree, enriched with jewels, and scarcely bigger than large acorn-cups, which had already excited the enthusiasm of his guests at the dinner he gave last winter. After the dinner, a concert was given by the very first *artistes* of the capital, all engaged, at a very high figure, for the sole delectation of the luxurious Pacha and his seven favoured guests!

Not quite so sumptuous, though very splendid in its way, and intensely enjoyed by all present, was the one hundred and twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Society of Musicians called "The Children of Apollo." How many revolutions, wars, discoveries, and changes of all kinds have occurred on our little planet since the formation of this Society! How many celebrities, now passed away, have been inscribed in its annals! And with how much interest should one look down the vista of its next hundred and twenty-five years of existence, were it permitted to mortal eyes to see so far into the millstone of the future! All the great musical names of the last century and a quarter figure on the lists of these fraternal dinners—Bach, Cherubini, Haydn, Hammel, Méhul, Piccini, Viotti, Paesiello, Monsigny, Onslow, Halevy, and their rivals of each successive generation; at the dinner of a few days ago, all the musical notorieties of the present day were present after the dinner, an excellent orchestra executed compositions of several of the members, and fragments of various classical and modern works were admirably performed by the most distinguished players and singers of both sexes; and the President, Marquis de Queux de St. Hilaire, made a speech between the two parts of the concert, so elegant and so perfectly appropriate to the occasion, as to call forth the enthusiastic acclamations of the assembly.

The king of violins, the unrivalled Sivori, (whose powers, each year, seem to have reached the ultimate limit of possible perfection, but who, with every new year, gains so greatly as to throw the last year's performances into the shade!) has been winding up his brilliant successes by giving the aid of his marvellous *archet* to a concert, got up by himself, Braga, Jael, Esaloam, and Mlle. Bellerine, in aid of an old violinist, Morena, whose laborious career has left him poor. The concert was, of course, magnificent; and the proceeds constitute a welcome help to the worthy old professor. The great violinist has also given his aid to poor Mlle. Thulliere, playing in the interlude at her benefit at the Odeon from which she is obliged to withdraw through the injury to her health occasioned by the setting on fire of her drapery while acting at the theatre a few months ago, and is now condemned to an existence of pain and misery, unable to work, and utterly without resources. What a sad contrast to the brilliant fortunes of the popular idol, Theresa, whose engagement at the Alcazar has just been renewed to the tune of 145,000 francs per night.

The Abbe Liszt is still here, and appears, despite his tonsured crown, to preserve all his old love of shining as well as his wonderful execution. The other night, at a musical *soiree* given by the popular artist Gustave Doré, Liszt played a number of his new compositions to a brilliant company, composed of duchesses, ambassadors, sculptors, authors, painters, musicians, and other notorieties; among these was his "Dante," a musical rendering of the *Divina Commedia* of the great Florentine, for two pianos. This composition, being highly *Wagnerian*, would have been simply unbearable but for the almost superhuman playing of "the Abbe" himself, and the scarcely less phenomenal execution of M. de Saint Saens, who played with him. After this vast ocean of learned cacophonie, Liszt played alone his "Francis d'Assize walking on the waves," and which contains passages of wonderful beauty, especially the movement in which, while the left hand produces a marvellous imitation of the "roaring of many waters," the right hand performs numerous totally distinct and equally descriptive, calm, sweet, majestic, luminous *suave*, admirably presenting the march of the Saint, sustained by the Divine assistance upon the wild pathway of the waves.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH MAY.

There is no change whatever to note in the Cotton Market here. The state of business generally is that of complete stagnation and impatient anxiety on the part of all classes with regard to affairs political and commercial in Europe. From the 17th to the 23rd inst. forty-five bags of cotton only changed hands; this fact speaks for itself. The failure of Overend Gurney, Barned, and others has disturbed the peace of our place. Many large cotton houses are almost, if not entirely, closed, and the rumours of the closing of some large banking establishments here seem to have some foundation. Remittances in specie have been large; by the last P. and O. boat no less than £350,000 in gold was remitted from Alexandria alone; large amounts are also remitted by the Liverpool lines of steamers. This shows not only want of confidence, but proves how little employment there is for capital. This morning the agents of H. H. the Viceroy sold 3,000 cantars of cotton at 34 dollars—the lowest quotation we have had for three years and a half.

Our much esteemed Vice-Consul, Mr. Calvert, has obtained leave of absence for six months. Mr. John Roger Norrish, the Chief Clerk and Cashier, who has been acting Vice-Consul three times during Mr. Calvert's short term of office at Jeddah, and during other exigencies, has assumed charge. It is believed that Mr. Calvert will receive promotion for his long services when his leave of absence expires. His departure will be generally regretted here, for a man of energy, can ill be spared in a place like Alexandria; still in Mr. Norrish we have an excellent substitute, and if justice were done to him, he would, in case of Mr. Calvert's promotion, be confirmed in the appointment.

At Rossini's Theatre last Sunday week the Italians met to consider what support they should give Garibaldi. Since then no fewer than 1,200 have left to join him. I saw the first batch of about 250 leave. The scene was heart-rending, mothers, wives, sisters, and children bidding farewell was more than one could well bear. Every now and then there was a halt, on the way to the pier, occasioned by a sister or a wife accompanied by her relations endeavouring by loving words or piercing cries to persuade her brother or husband to return. Nothing could be more affecting. These patriots have had their passage by steamers paid by the Italian Cabinet; most of them had 200 francs gratuity given, and they have had the promise of double the pay of the regular army, and if they "survive" the conflict, no end of decorations! Although a good many robbers and cut-throats have joined this movement, there are amongst them not a few most respectable and well-behaved men, and some very recently broken down gentlemen. About 120 Maltese and 400 Greeks of the worst character have also joined this party; but as far as I know only seven Englishmen, or rather five notorious Irishmen and two Jerseymen.

I notice preparations are being made for an illumination here. What it is for nobody knows. My opinion is that as it is a movement on the part of the Government officials, it has something to do with the return of the Viceroy from Constantinople; but when that event comes off no one knows.

It is said His Highness has taken a lease of Syria for ten years, for which he is to pay the Sultan £40,000. It is affirmed, indeed, that that amount has already been paid! One fact I may assure you of, which may throw some light on this scheme, namely, he has sent or rather kidnapped 1,700 men from the villages and sent them to Syria. A gentleman from Mansoorah informed me that within the last fourteen days 600 men have been taken from that district alone, and that the weeping and wailing amongst the people was indescribable. While I write I am informed by a relative of the Mexican Consul, that a letter from Beyrout has been received at the Consulate describing a fresh insurrection at Mount Lebanon: fifteen Turkish soldiers have been killed; only one or two of the inhabitants were wounded. It is added "this fresh outbreak will turn out a very serious business."

I may mention that Dr. Beke has returned from the borders of Abyssinia, on his way home; but I have not been able to see him. The Abyssinian captives are daily expected in Alexandria. Letters have been received here from Mr. ex-Consul Cameron, in which he describes his own and the health of his ex-fellow captives as excellent. Mr. Rassam seems to have executed his commission with great tact and judgment. A friend, writing to England on this question as far back as November last, said:—

> "Her Majesty's Government, by establishing good relations with Theodorus, would not only stand as a useful mediator between him and Egypt, but might also do a great deal towards mitigating the slave trade now carried on over the Egyptian border and across the Red Sea from Abyssinia and the surrounding countries, and that at an outlay comparatively insignificant when viewed by the side of the expense of our ships engaged in preventing the nefarious traffic on the west and east coasts of Africa. For the latter, the cost, I think, is stated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000 sterling per annum, and how many slaves are intercepted for that sum? About the Abyssinian frontier and the Soudan the field is open, and from these directions there are probably not fewer than from ten to fifteen thousand slaves annually brought into Turkish territory. Theodorus could stop all this traffic more effectually than any other potentate."

You will notice that certain correspondents are declaiming the conduct of the *Messageries Imperiales Steam Company*, both in respect to the pay they give their employes at Suez and the general treatment of their servants. There is not a word of truth in it. They pay and treat their labourers well. Since the *corvee* was withdrawn on the payment to the Company by the Egyptian Government of 500,000 francs, the *Messageries Imperiales* have found their own labourers, and no men have been treated better or express themselves more satisfied.

In an Indian paper I noticed an incorrect list of the Government officials. I give it to you, as it may be useful in many ways to your constituents:—H. H. the Viceroy, Ismael Pasha; Minister of the Interior, of Public Instruction, and President of the Grand Council, Cherif Pasha; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nubar Pasha (now in Paris) Ragheb Pasha, Acting Minister of Public Works, Mourad Pasha; Minister of Admiralty, Ahmet Pasha; Minister of War, Ali Pasha; Minister of Finance, Hassan Pasha. The Tribunal of Commerce at Alexandria is presided over by H. E. Chimie Bey, and the Members or Judges are Frederick and George Barker (Englishmen), F. Bourgoyne (Frenchman), Ant. Nicolopulo (Greek), D. Turin (Italian.)

I hear that Cherif Pasha, the Minister of Education, and now acting for the Viceroy, has prepared a minute for the consideration of His Highness on the subject of public education. The education is to be not only accessible to all, but it is to be gratuitous and obligatory. There are also to be schools for superior and special studies. The religion of the pupils is not to be in any way interfered with. The best professors and teachers are to be brought from Europe, and books of instruction to be given free.

Mustafa Pasha, the brother of the Viceroy and the next in succession to the *Guddee*, has arrived at Paris. It seems that he wishes to overthrow Nubar Pasha's mission there, said to be partly, if not chiefly, to secure the influence of the French Government to divert the order of the vice-regal succession from him to the children of the Viceroy. Indeed, I hear that Louis Napoleon has told Nubar Pasha that, provided the Viceroy has a manifestation in his favour by the Egyptians, he will accord him his support. The Sultan is to have the tribute doubled, and no manner and no end of promises have been paid and presents given. The important city of Tanta is to be the theatre of the first grand display by the Government; the fellahs are to be fêted, their arrears to be forgotten, and their taxes remitted for one year. The French papers publish the following as the text of the Sultan's firman ratifying the Viceroy's final contract with M. de Lesseps:—

> "Illustrious functionary, Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, holding the rank of Grand Vizier and decorated with the Orders of the Osmanlie and Medjidie of the first class, in brillants—The realization of the great work destined to give fresh facilities to commerce and navigation by the cutting of a canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, being one of the most important events of this age of science and progress, conferences have taken place for some time past with the Company which asks permission to execute that work, and they have just ended in a manner conformable, for the present and the future, to the sacred rights of the Porte, as well as to those of the Egyptian Government. The contract, translation of the articles of which is annexed, has been drawn up and signed by the Egyptian Government conjointly with the representative of the Company; it has been submitted to our Imperial sanction, and after having read it we have given to it our assent." (Here follows the convention *in extenso*) "The present firman emanating from our Imperial divan is issued with the effect of giving our Sovereign authorisation to the execution of the canal by the said Company on the conditions stipulated in this contract, as well as to the regulation of all the accessories according to that agreement and to the acts and conventions inscribed and designated in it, and forming an integral part thereof."

From Jassy I hear of new disturbances. The number of persons killed in the late conflict is now officially given at 180. The house of the French Consulate at Smyrna has been destroyed by fire. The value of the furniture is stated to be 15,000*l.*, but it was insured in the Sun office for only 9,000*l.* At Ancona cholera has made its appearance, and a quarantine of seven days has been established. There has been another mutiny in Nubia, close on the confines of Abyssinia. The Governor of the town (Taka) was killed, and 1,500 persons perished. Confidence had not been restored at the date of the letter.

The reports of the meetings of the Smyrna and Aidin and Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Companies have been published. The difficulties which had so long beset the former scheme have been overcome, and the line will be completed within two months. The earnings of the first of these undertaking average 50,000*l.* per annum. The line is 61 miles long and only cost 80,000*l.*

Sometime ago I mentioned that our late Legal Vice-Consul (Mr. Fonblanque) was to be succeeded by Mr. P. Francis, who was the Judge of the Court at Constantinople. We have had a fair trial of him, and he has proved himself to be a man of very great ability, and has conducted many important negotiations, which have been in arrears, to a termination satisfactory to the British community. Our former Legal Consul could not get on with the local Government. Mr. Francis can. The native police would not conform to the procedure of his court, and instead of making a hubbub about it, Mr. Francis at once took the bull by the horns, and said "If you won't do as I tell you, or as the law I administer requires, don't come near me." This was enough—and all goes very smoothly now. No man works harder than he does; although he lives four miles from town, he is in his chambers not later than half past 8 A. M., and he seldoms leaves the court till 4 P. M. Rich and poor are equally accessible to him, and for one case he hears in court he gets fifty litigants to settle their differences and make friends in his chambers, and that is the sort of Judge we want here.

Captain G. M. Beyts of your city and (I think) of the British India Steam Navigation, Co., is here, waiting to be paid £37,000 for two steamers he sold to the Egyptian Government through the Egyptian Trading Company. He will require to "bide awee" for as I have said there is a dearth of money. The fact is there is literally no money now in the place, and I am afraid this scarcity will be of very considerable duration. The demand for coin in, as well as from, the Interior is quite as bad, and continues as great as ever. Men who are reputed to be wealthy refuse to help their friends, and make all kind of excuses and attempts to borrow. The whole body of the people throughout Egypt, although suffering great privations, are healthy; and this, in the face of the Nile not perceptibly rising, is marvellous.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE, 6-10 P. M.

The Bombay mail of May 14th has arrived in London.

There has been great activity in the Liverpool market to-day and considerable business has been done.

American Cotton is a half-penny and Surats a farthing dearer in favour of sellers.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

Fair Western, 9¼d., market firm, but not much doing.

Bengal Cotton 7d.

Total sales to-day	25,000	bales.
Sales of Surats to-day	3,000	„
Total Imports to-day	11,000	„
Imports of Surats to-day	1,000	„

The money market is quiet, and there is great heaviness in commercial matters, consequent upon the increasing probabilities of a Continental war.

The demand for discounts is quiet.

Bank discount 10 per cent., and the rate well maintained,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, MORNING.

The Conference has been abandoned in consequence of the reservation of Austria, who still persists in her refusal to dismiss any territorial changes.

It is believed that Prussia is about to occupy Holstein with her troops.

The amendment of the Redistribution of Seats Bill, the debate upon which was adjourned until yesterday, has been withdrawn.

The Cotton market opens quiet.

The Bombay Mail of May 14th was delivered in London to-day.

5TH, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool cotton market has closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

The Manchester market to-day has been steady.

7 lb. Shirtings 12s. 3d.

8¼ lb. Shirtings 15s. (doubtful.)

40's Mule Twist 1s. 8d.

The *Tornado* has arrived at Liverpool with Cotton from Bombay.

£120,000 have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11¼d.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 11th June.

Steamer *Tigre* sailed for Suez.

BOMBAY.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Third Magistrate, yesterday sat at the Mazagon Police Court.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

Our letters and papers from Calcutta and the N. W. P. had not come to hand last night when we went to press.

An interruption on the Government Line of Telegraph at Surat was reported last night at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

The judges of the Small Cause Court sats in a full Court yesterday to dispose of applications for new trials and other miscellaneous business, which were of no public interest.

James Jones, a seaman of the *Bombay Castle*, was fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of two rupees, for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself.

The assent of H. E. the Governor General has been officially announced as having been given to Act X. of 1866, the Bombay General Clauses Act; and also to Act XI. of 1866, the Bombay Port Dues' Act.

The south-westerly winds are bringing up a large number of vessels: on Sunday ten arrivals were reported, on Monday five, and yesterday five more. We understand that there are many others on their way between this port and Ceylon.

Jaya Ramjee was charged yesterday before the Senior Magistrate of Police, with driving his master's shigram in Nagdavee Street in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Khemchund, an old and infirm Hindoo, who at present lies in a dangerous state in the Jamsetjee Hospital. His Worship adjourned the case till the recovery of the prosecutor.

A Mahomedan lad about twelve years of age was yesterday charged before Mr. Barton with stealing a pair of scales, worth eight annas, the property of one Hassum Salla. It turned out that the charge was falsely preferred against the boy. His Worship fined the complainant fifteen rupees, and told him to be very careful in future.

Time intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 11th, and 8 P. M. of the 12th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 24 hours 0 minute, min. 4 hours 5 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 40 hours 3 minutes, min. 19 hours 48 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 31 hours 27 minutes, min. 28 hours 9 minutes. From Madras, max. 13 hours 45 minues, min. 10 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 6th, and Continent of Europe, 5th June.

The weather for some days past has been indicative of the approach of the monsoon, and we have had frequent showers of rain at early morn. Yesterday morning before daybreak there was a heavy shower which was of somewhat protracted duration, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Since that time the wind has been blowing strong from the southwest, and a heavy sea has been running during the day. The bad weather signal (No. 1 of Marryat's Code) has been hoisted since Monday at the Shear's flagstaff in the Dockyard.

Last night the rain began to fall soon after dark, and it appeared likely that we should have a considerable downpour.

A respectable Parsee appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and stated at some length the manner in which some of the police officers conducted themselves in extinguishing the fire in the Fort Hanuman lane. The applicant further said that a portion of the house was still burning, and on his applying to the officers of the police force, he could get no assistance from them. Under these circumstances the applicant prayed that His Worship would assist the residents of the lane by sending them a fire engine. His Worship said that he had no power to interfere in the matter, and referred him to Major Henderson.

The ship *Howden*, from Bombay to Liverpool, was spoken on 26th April in lat. 22-54 N., long. 43-55 W. She was rigged in jury masts, but reported all well. The ships *Preston* and *Ravensburne*, from Liverpool to Bombay, were spoken March 17th, the first in lat. 8 S., long. 30 W., and the other lat. 8-56 S., long. 26-14 W. *Cambay*, from Liverpool to Bombay, April 18, on the Line long. 22 W. *Her Majesty*, from Liverpool to Bombay, April 29, lat. 43½ S. long. 17 W. *J. G. Richardson*, from Bombay to Liverpool, May 5th, lat. 51 S., long. 11 W. *Lemington*, from Cardiff to Bombay, March 29th, lat. 1-30 S., long. 26-40 W. *Rose Maria Louise*, from Falmouth to Bombay, March — lat. 14-30 S., long. 29-10 W.

A Warning to Native Policemen.—Rajaram Mooraree, police constable No. 191 A, was yesterday charged before Mr. R. B. Barton with receiving an unauthorized reward of the sum of one anna from one Mahadoo Luxamon, a cart-driver. His Worship, in convicting the offender, observed that he found him guilty upon the clearest evidence. Having taken the cart into custody he had not brought it before the police authorities. The sum of money received by the prisoner was a paltry sum, but the crime was great. The extent to which *zoolum* was carried on by some of the police was a disgrace and a reproach. This poor creature (the cart-driver) borrowed the sum from a coolie, and then gave it to the prisoner. This class of people should be protected by law. The prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Offering a Bribe to a Public Servant.—Mr. George Pereira, Manager of the Union Bank of Bombay, yesterday appeared on a summons to answer the above charge preferred against him by Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. In the absence of the Crown Solicitor, Mr. Cleveland, His Worship allowed the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Louis was counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Louis raised several objections as to the wording of the summons. His Worship said that Mr. Pereira was charged under section 116 of the Penal Code. The Registrar then stated the facts of the case, which we have already published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last. Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy was then put into the witness box, and after having answered a few questions put to him, Mr. Peile, Solicitor, appeared in Court, and explained to His Worship the circumstance which prevented Mr. Cleveland from attending the Court, and requested him to postpone the case till a future day. Mr. Louis consenting to the postponement of the case, His Worship accordingly ordered it to be postponed till this day (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Chaplains' Privilege Leave.—In reply to an enquiry whether Chaplains may take accumulated privilege leave in instalments, the Government of India has informed the Local Government that the rules regarding privilege leave for Chaplains are based on those in force in the Military Department, modified with the very exceptional advantage, not enjoyed by any other Officers, of three months' leave after only fifteen months' duty. Privilege leave in instalments is not allowed in the Military Department, and the Governor General in Council sees no reason for making a second additional exception in favour of Chaplain.—*Madras Times, June 7.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—11TH & 12TH JUNE.

Carwar—On Monday at 9 A.M., squally during the night from S. W. with thunder and rain. First rain fall yesterday (10th) one inch and seventy cents.
Madras—Weather fair, with hot westerly wind.
Paumben—Weather fair; moderate southerly winds.
Goa—Weather hot, and partially clouded; wind steady from south-west.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

THE following papers were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:

General Department, 31st May, 1866.
To the Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Bombay Circle.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will in future make public at once any information in connection with interruptions on the line of telegraph, which may be of general public interest, specifying the place and nature of the interruption, if known. I am at the same time desired to request that you will take the usual steps to secure telegraphic intelligence of the daily progress of the monsoon up the Malabar Coast.—I have, &c.

G. KING, Acting Under Secretary.

From B. C. BAILEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Government Telegraph, Bombay Division.
To the Under Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Mahableshwur, 5th June, 1866.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state that I have given orders for all reports of interruptions to, and restoration of, telegraphic communication, and all weather reports, to be sent to the newspapers every evening for publication in the next day's papers. I have also ordered copies of the weather reports to be sent once a day to the Superintendent of Marine. But I have no means of notifying interruptions and restorations immediately they are reported, except at the gate of the office and in the message receiving room. Merchants and others using our lines scarcely ever go to the office themselves, consequently they hear nothing of an interruption till their messages are returned, or till they see the report in the newspapers.—I have, &c.

B. C. BAILEY, Superintendent.

FIRE AND SUBSEQUENT LOSS OF LIFE.

A FIRE broke out at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in a four-storied house, situated in Hanuman Lane, Fort, in the occupation of a dhobie. On an alarm being raised a number of Parsees came to the spot and exerted themselves in an energetic manner to extinguish the flames. Sometime afterwards Mr. Superintendent Hallums, of the Fort division, with a number of European and Native police constables, arrived, and were actively employed for about an hour and a half in stopping the devastation which the fire, with a favourable wind, was making. Only two water pipes were available at that time, and two engines arrived at the spot at a late hour. The fire was supposed to be extinguished by about half past 4 o'clock. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the fire again showed itself, but with the prompt assistance of a dozen seamen, who arrived at the spot at the very nick of time, it was soon totally extinguished. The origin of the fire, as is generally the case in Bombay, was not ascertained. We understand that the names of the Zoroastrian gentlemen who most prominently exerted themselves on the first occasion are Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powdi, Shapoorjee Pestonjee Mackabuchana, Nowrojee Tarriwalla, Jamsetjee Madun, and Sorabjee Byramjee, Police Havildar.

We regret to say that a very lamentable accident, consequent upon the conflagration, occurred. It appeared that, at about half past 8 o'clock on the same morning, a portion of the wall of the house where the fire took place fell on to the roof of an adjoining house, which in consequence fell in, and buried several people who where living therein, some of the inmates were taken out more or less injured, four of them being taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but we regret to add that two persons, brother and sister, less fortunate, were killed by the debris falling upon them.

A Parsee gentleman has, we understand, contributed a munificent sum for the distribution amongst the persons who took an active part in extinguishing the fire.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy visited the scene of the conflagration late in the afternoon.

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Radhakisson Lallchund appeared before His Worship and laid the following information against one Prumalal Tejmal, charging him as above.

The informant being sworn said—I am Moonim in charge of the business in Bombay of Ramruthan Bejnath, a banker of Hydrabad (Deccan). I have lately come to Bombay as his Moonim, and have taken charge of the firm of the said Ramruthan Bejnath; that my instructions were to examine the accounts of the Bombay firm of the time of Prumalal Tejmal, one of the former Moonims who was in charge of the Bombay firm for about twenty-eight months. That after my arrival in Bombay I took charge of the Bombay firm from the Acting Moonim, Chogmul Golacha, and amongst the books of the firm, which I received from him, he gave the books which Prumalal had kept during the time he had the charge of the Bombay business, and which were in the handwriting of Prumalal, and I have since my arrival in Bombay several times applied to him to account to me for the monies which he had from time to time received on account of the business of the said firm, and to explain to me the accounts of his time, but he has refused to give me the necessary satisfaction, and I have discovered and verily believe that he had embezzled a large sum of money, amounting to Rs. 14,048-10 or thereabouts, and that among the monies so embezzled is the amount of a hoondee for Rs. 5,000, which the said Prumalal had received for one Karwye, in Berar, in the month of March 1864, from an up country agent of my master, for the purpose of receiving payment thereof from one Hirjee Bhimsey in Bombay, who, I am informed and verily believe, has paid the same, but the amount whereof has not been credited in the account, by him (Prumalal) and among the sums so embezzled is also a sum of Rs 1,000 debited by Prumalal as paid to one Ramgopal Holain on the 7th May 1864 out of the monies of the firm, but which, I understand and verily believe, has not been really paid to Ramgopal, and I charge the said Prumalal with criminal breach of trust in respect thereof, and as I apprehend that he is about to leave Bombay, I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship did not grant a warrant, but granted a summons on the foregoing information.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

8th, 9th, and 11th June 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

Mr. Howard, who followed on the same side as the Advocate General—viz., for the first defendant, Aga Khan—said there could be no doubt that the party represented by the defendants was six or seven times more numerous than the other. Aga Khan, he observed, was the religious chief of a religious community: the only link connecting them was a moral link, and for the Court to interfere between him and his followers would be just the same as to interfere between an abbot and his monks. The relators, since they ceased to be followers of Aga Khan, had no right to ask the Court to interfere between them and him. If they had no wish to follow him they could leave him; and it was a monstrous absurdity for them to ask that he should be turned out of the community which still adhered to him. The learned counsel proceeded to take up the question, whether the Kojahs were by origin Sunis or Shias. That was the issue to which the counsel for the defence would most anxiously devote themselves; and if His Lordship were not satisfied of the affirmative, the case of the relators must fail, for it was for them to prove their position.

His Lordship—That is no doubt so, because they hold that no person who is not a Suni has a right to the property. There is perhaps another view of the case. Suppose this to be taken into the contention of the relators:—"We are Kojahs, not distinctly Sunis, and not distinctly Shias; but we claim to be entitled to a portion of this property, which was given to and for the benefit of the Kojah community when, if not Sunis, the Kojahs were neither Shias nor Sunis, and in a different state from what they are now."

Mr. Howard said that was not what they prayed; they had committed themselves to a most uncompromising statement of their Suniism, and if they chose to take a false foundation for their case they must stand the consequences. The learned counsel wished, before he discussed the origin of the Kojahs, to clear away a great deal of irrelevant matter introduced into the case by Mr. Anstey, who, he remarked, went on hour after hour spinning away vituperation against the defendants under every conceivable nomenclature he could find. If that learned gentleman found any sect of Mahomedans mentioned in his books, which was notorious for immoral principles, or which had a bad name of any kind, he immediately associated it with the Shias. In confutation of Mr. Anstey's assertion that the Shias are not Mussalmans at all, Mr. Howard read extracts from the preliminary discourse to Hamilton's *Hedaya* and from Morley's *Administration of Justice in India*. It had been contended that the Shias were not Mussalmans on the ground that they were heterodox with reference to the Koran, but he did not think that that could be made an argument which His Lordship would attend to.

His Lordship—No, I think not.

Mr. Howard—I do not think we can here bandy texts from the Koran.

His Lordship—No, I am not here to decide as to the orthodoxy of the Kojahs.

Mr. Howard observed that a more tenable argument, if true, was that the Shias were immoral, though it was an argument which was not often introduced in a question of property like the present. He went on to show at considerable length that a great many of the sects to which Mr. Anstey referred and which he connected with the Shias—such as the Khattabians, the Goallites, the Sufis, the Mazdakians, &c.—existed long before the origin of the Shias, who took their rise a little before A. D. 1000. Mr. Anstey did not point out any characteristic doctrine of the modern Shias of which they had any good reason to be ashamed. The doctrines to which his learned friend specially referred were those of mental reservation and *mihtah* (temporary marriage). As to the former he (Mr. Howard) would refer to Mure's *Life of Mahomed*. It was undoubtedly the case that in the Koran very strong commands were laid upon the Faithful to confess their faith, and even die for it. These were the commands of the Prophet when he became a conqueror: they were the natural precepts of a conqueror—there was a sort of Roman pride about them. But when he was a fugitive in his early days, when his followers were few, when he would go into battle with half a dozen camels and one horse, he was more indulgent. This was shown to be the case in Mure's *Life of Mahomed*. The learned counsel, in treating this point, detailed a number of occasions on which it was considered by certain Mussalman authorities that mental reservation was allowable. As one instance, it was said to be allowable for one to say, when his wife asked him for jewels, that he had no money.

His Lordship had no doubt that was a practice which was often resorted to.

Mr. Howard, speaking of *mihtah*, said there seemed to be a misunderstanding of the real nature of it. The reason of it was to be found, he believed, in the scruples of the Shias with regard to indulgence in concubinage without legal sanction. They would not violate the Prophet's prohibition of fornication; the Sunis on the other hand were not so particular. There was no reason to suppose that illicit amours were more frequent among the Shias than among the Sunis. The learned counsel referred to Mure's *Life of Mahomed* and the *Dabistan* on this point, for the purpose of showing that in point of fact the practice had been sanctioned by the Commander of the Faithful himself.

ON Saturday Mr. Howard resumed his speech by addressing some observations in reference to the doctrine of mental reservation. The learned gentleman then remarked upon what Mr. Anstey had said, as to the seven compartments into which hell was supposed by the Mahomedans to be divided; they were situated one above another, and that the seventh or lowest depth, and worst of all, was set apart for hypocrites. The meaning of the word hypocrites, however, as there applied, meant persons who professed no religion at all. This he urged could not apply to the Shias, as it was beyond doubt that they did profess some religion. He then proceeded to show that the Persian Mahomedans had been subjected to the cruel tyranny of the Arabs for 800 years, and that it was during that time that they had contracted habits of secresy. After referring to the manner in which they picked up the idea of a semi-divine man, or mediator, Mr. Howard showed that they also introduced the feminine element, in some respects similar to the Christians, which had so much to do in forming the modern European character, from the representatives of Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet. Baron Von Hanmer and some other authors were referred to, wherein these sects were compared to the Eastern and Western churches—the Roman Catholics and Protestants—from which it was argued that Shias might be supposed to represent the Christians and the Sunis the Jews. The Sunis never lost the tradition of reservation or secrecy throughout their long captivity. Burton's *Pilgrimage to Mecca* was then referred to by the learned gentleman, which gave a very lively account of the Persian pilgrims at the holy shrines, showing how the Turks and Arabs were allowed to approach the sacred tombs, and the manner in which the poor Persians were thrust rudely aside to make way for them, and how they were obliged to enter into negociations before they could procure the requisite permission. Also the manner in which they were obliged to dissemble when at the tomb of the hated Omar, thus showing that reservation was branded into them. Extracts were then read regarding the controversy between the Shias and Sunis. Another work was next quoted from in regard to the origin of the Suni name, the real distinction between the two sects appearing to be that the Shias were opposed to the Sunis. The Sunis were supposed to be the partizans of Ali, who they believed to be the successor of the Prophet. Sale's *Preliminary Discourse to the Koran*, compared them with the Christians and Jews. And the Sunis themselves don't consider the Shias to be even Mahomedans, each sect looking upon the other as being so utterly abominable that they cannot worship in the same place. Mr. Howard read from Sir John Malcolm's Translation from the Persian, addressed to the Literary Society of Bombay, in 1811, wherein it was said that the Prophet declared that his religion would be divided into 73 sects, and that only one of these sects would be saved. Now, observed the learned counsel, each of these sects considered their own to be the one saved. The learned gentleman then referred to Erskine's work to show that the *Desatir* was a forgery, that it was not a pre-Zoroastrian book as had been alleged. Some observations were then made as to the Ismailis. Aga Khan's father had held a governorship in Persia, and Aga Khan himself was known to be the head of the Ismailis, and yet it was said that they were only looked upon as outcasts, but for which there was really no foundation. In the learned gentleman's opinion there were very good reasons for the secrecy practised by these people, for, had they acted otherwise, they would have been burned or have had their heads taken off. And if they wished to make proselytes they had to go on very slowly. The next point was relative to the nine degrees through which the novice has to pass. In the first he was asked different questions with the view of getting him into a dilemma; then the Imaum method was taught, followed by the teaching of the Ismailis succession; the millenium and allegorizing the Koran; a course of arithmetic and geometry was also gone through, and Greek philosophy to be taught; and then a very significant system, the true name of which is "dualism." There was no agreement about the other two degrees, one of which was in reference to the pre-existent and creative, and the other natural science. The novice was then allowed to choose anything he liked. Reference was next made to the secret manner in which the Jews kept their religious rites from the observation of the Romans. Allusion was then made to the libels to which the Mahajans had been subjected, which bore comparison with those cast upon these people. Mr. Howard prided himself upon having brought Dr. Haug to this country, who had made such great researches into the Zoroastrian religion, that he might be said to have adopted it. The learned gentleman also compared the persecution of the Templars with that borne by the parties in question. The next point taken up was in reference to that name of "ill omen"—the "Assassins," which was very briefly alluded to by Gibbon, and since then by Baron Von Hanmer and also by deSacy, from which Mr. Howard argued that the name, as at present understood, might be entirely different to what it meant at the time when it was applied. An interesting extract was then read about the "Old Man of the Mountain" and the effect of the administration of "Hashis" on the novice; how he, under its influence, imagined himself in the Mahomedan paradise, where black-eyed houris were waiting to receive him, and how his imagination was acted upon by the repetition of the dose. The learned gentleman insisted that the term assassin was a misunderstood use of the word. These people had been in a religious community who induced them to believe that they were saints, and they resisted by meeting the sword with the dagger, though it was very few that they killed. The Ismailis had been looked upon as outcasts; who would therefore say, asked the learned gentleman, that they were altogether wrong in striking where they could. The same stories might be told of the Jews by those opposed to them. There was nothing but the reports of men who were interested in denouncing them. But the learned counsel would call them by their own name—they were the founders of the Universities; and the origin of the gown now worn by the Fellows at Oxford and elsewhere was taken from them. This University was founded by them at Cairo and in it was taught mathematics and other sciences; and this "nest of murderers," as they had been called, had amongst them the name of Nuzzereedin Toosi, a most eminent man of science and the author of the *Morals of Massah*. Mr. Howard then came to the issue, whether the Kojahs are Sunis or not, and referred to extracts from various documents tending to show that the Kojahs were converted by a Suni from Hindooism, and that they followed the Mahomedan customs in the matter of "Nicka" and funeral rites. They (the defendants) fully admit that they practised external conformity or mental reservation, and they had good cause for so doing in those days of danger. Some observations were then addressed to the fanatical and frenzied spirit of the Mahomedans, and instances given in the case of a portrait of the Prophet, having been published by a Parsee and also to the alteration in the administration of Surat. Some remarks were then made as to the intolerance of the Sunis, who considered the Shias a nuisance and thought that they should be all exterminated. The Persians, Mr. Howard said, had to encounter considerable difficulties in making the *Haj* and and often have to go by Bagdad to Mecca. They, however, hold that it is not necessary to make the *Haj*. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the evidence brought forward by the relators. Their Moolahs admitted that they knew nothing about their sacred books. He also charged some of these witnesses with attempting to conceal evidence from the Court, and gave several instances in point, and declared it to be his opinion that the evidence was perfectly hollow. The learned gentleman quoted from *Chardin's Travels* relative to Fatima and the tomb at Karbela, from whence the Karbela dust was procured. He said that they would produce evidence which would connect the Kojah people with non-Sunism. It was stated that the word Kojah or "Khosjah" was of Persian origin, and was not attributed to a particular religion, but to certain devout persons who had been converted by a Persian. In another work the Ismailian envoy who was murdered was called a Kojah, and by another the Kojahs were called a "tribe amongst the Shias." The Kojahs first settled at Cutch, and nearly all their sacred books were written in Cutchi. The Bombay Kojahs were only one community out of many, and all the other Kojahs adhered with the greatest loyalty to their head or Pir. Sir Erskine Perry said that the Kojahs were converted from Hindooism by Pir Sudroodin, and that they evidently knew very little indeed about Mahomedanism. It was probable that the Pir who converted them was descended from the Imaums, and the belief was that the Aga had also descended from the Imaums. He denied that the Aga desired to reconstruct their faith; his party only wanted to make them more strict Mahomedans by keeping them up to the Mahomedan law. It was also false to say that they were adverse to female advancement, as the law of the Prophet desired to raise female influence in regard to the law of inheritance. D'Sacy was next referred to on the doctrines of the Ismailis and their "dias." Mr. Howard here remarked that there were no scholars or men of learning among the Kojahs, and that they possessed no translation of the Koran. Captain McMurdo, in a paper on the Province of Cutch, read before the Literary Society of Bombay in 1818, mentions a sect of Mahomedans in that place, who worship a living man or saint, and to whom they pay tribute (supposed to be the father of Aga Khan). Mr. Howard declared that it was a falsehood to say that the Aga set himself up as a Pir in 1851, for the first time. In a return of the Mahomedans in the Island of Bombay in 1807 all the different denominations of Mussalmans were shown, but there was no mention of Kojahs or Borahs, the probability being that they were not considered to be Mahomedans at all, and yet, as shown by the records of the community, there were at that time Kojahs in Bombay, but it was probable that the Kazi did not recognize them as Mahomedans at all. The learned counsel then turned his attention to the sacred books, and entered into a very learned dissertation thereon, and insisted upon saying that the *Desatir* was read over dying Kojahs, notwithstanding all that the witnesses on the other side had sworn to. He brought forward a good deal of learned research to show that the ten incarnations bore evidence of having been written to smooth the conversion of Hindoos to Mahomedanism, and that nine of these incarnations were of Hindoo origin.

His Lordship here remarked that the learned gentleman's point was to show that they could not have been composed by a Suni, but might have been by a Shia

Mr. Howard again referred to D'Sarcy.

His Lordship said that it was impossible for him to prove the origin of the book.

Mr. Howard thought that it would be sufficient to show that this book was read by the Kojahs as one of their sacred books. He then referred to the *Sokiria* or the one hundred ceremonies, the *Gnans* as containing just such matter as might be used for the conversion of Hindoos. The *Doowa*, or Kojah prayer, which recited the whole of the pedigree of Aga Khan and contained fifty names The learned gentleman then read several passages from the *Gnans*; after which he proceeded to show that the assertions which had been made on the other side were not true; that the Ismailis had no saints, and in proof of which stated that the Aga had traced his genealogy back to the Imaums. The Shah of Persia must have been satisfied of its truth, or he would not have treated him in the manner he had done, or bestowed on him the very great honour in giving him his "23rd daughter" in marriage. Mr. Howard then read from some translation from the Persian, which stated that the Ismailis were in the habit of bringing their *Zuchat* (or tribute) from Hindustan and Turkey to the grandfather of the Aga in Persia, and that when they could not pay it to him in person, they threw it into the sea, in the full faith that it would reach him. There was a story told of a dervish applying to Aga Khan, when he was Governor of Khoom, for one of his daughters in marriage, which the Aga resisted, whereupon it was reported to the Shah that he had rebelled against him; this, however, was not true, but an army being sent against him by the king, he did then rebel in earnest.

ON Monday, Mr. Howard, in resuming his address, gave a few facts of the history of the Ismailis, and in doing so he remarked that the assassination of religious opponents had always been quite a common occurrence amongst Mahomedans, and such as would not excite a moment's surprise or wonder. He cited authorities to show that the practice had the sanction of the Prophet himself. The opinion that such assassinations were sinful was quite of modern growth: even the Pope approved of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Returning to the immediate subject, the learned counsel read a number of letters, which he intended to put in—some of them from Aga Khan, and others from the father of the Aga to the Jamat of Bombay and other Jamats, and dated variously from 1793 down to 1836—referring chiefly to remittances of money. They served as evidence that there were regular periodical dues paid by the different Jamats to Aga Khan and his ancestors. After reading a letter of the year 1825, which revealed with especial clearness the nature of the relations between the Kojahs and Aga Khan, Mr. Howard exclaimed that this was the person who was said to have set himself up as Pir of the Kojahs in the year 1831! The conscientiousness of the relators might be judged, from that assertion. The learned counsel—still for the purpose of showing the nature of the connection between the family of Aga Khan and the community of the Kojahs in the early part of this century—read numerous entries from the account book of the Jamat, which since the former suit had been in the custody of the Master in Equity. The entries, he stated, were records of contributions made by the community to their Pir, and also of payments transmitted through the Bombay Jamat, by Jamats in neighbouring places—Mahim, Tanna, &c.—to be forwarded to the same destination. He quoted an entry which showed that the Jamat of Bombay made a present of Rs. 75 to a messenger who brought the tidings from Persia that a son had been born to the Pir. There was an entry of a sum paid for admission into the caste, and also an entry of a sum paid as a penalty on the occasion of readmission, both of which were credited to the Pir Salamat (Aga Khan).

His Lordship remarked that it would appear to be almost impossible in the face of those entries to contend that there had been no payments made by the community of Kojahs to Aga Khan, and also to his father, as their Pir.

Mr. Howard referred to a further transaction recorded in the account books to show that the property of the caste was considered by the Jamat as belonging in fact to Aga Khan; and he stated that evidence would be adduced to show that the property was in reality acquired, by the permission of the Aga, with a portion of the contributions made to him.

His Lordship confessed that he thought the case of the relators very deficient in regard to evidence of the trust which they alleged to be vested in the Jamat. His Lordship further remarked that, unless it was clearly proved that the Kojahs had been Sunis, he thought he must leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Jamat.

Mr. Howard, in proceeding with his observations, pointed out how necessary it was that in a case like the present the Court should maintain the strictest religious impartiality.

His Lordship—Sitting here as a Judge in India—a country of mixed peoples and creeds—I am bound in that capacity to have, as it were, no religion at all. But as to Shias and Sunis I don't suppose I could be expected to have any leaning one way or the other. The only question in the present case seems to be, who were the innovators? were the Kojahs Shias, or were they Sunis? The question is merely one of fact, and does not involve any religious feeling so far as the Court is concerned.

Mr. Howard, while of opinion that the evidence he had put before the Court was perfectly conclusive, could not help feeling an anxiety to at once beg His Lordship that he would repress any attempt, either direct or indirect, to excite a prejudice against the first defendant. His learned friend had perhaps been instructed to say that it was an immoral thing that a religious chief should keep racing stables. That was just an indirect way of getting in a religious argument. The Court had nothing to do with the way in which Aga Khan spent his money. Aga Khan was not merely a religious chief: he was also a great nobleman—he was the son-in-law of a king and was born of the most ancient and illustrious lineage in the world; he was a soldier too, and an ally,—an honoured ally,—of the British Government, who still drew an honorary pension for his services in war; and to say that he was not to be allowed to keep race-horses if he chose, simply because he had succeeded to a religious position, was an attempt to get in a religious argument in an indirect way. There had been princes of the royal blood of England who were ardent sportsmen, and there had been Popes who were great patrons of art.

His Lordship said that as to remarks of counsel, of the nature referred to by Mr. Howard, it was a matter not so much for positive regulation as one which must be left to the gentlemen who addressed the Court.

Mr. Scoble observed that it was still his intention to take up the question of the appropriation of the money, for he considered it one of very great importance.

His Lordship remarked that, as far as he could see, it had very little to do with the case.

Mr. Howard observed that the course which the case had taken rendered it wholly unnecessary to go into that matter in any way. If the relators proved that the Kojahs had been Sunis, the defendants were out of Court, and a decree must be given against them; but if that were not proved, a decree must be given against the relators.

His Lordship—That's where it turns.

Mr. Howard, in concluding his remarks, mentioned the circumstances under which the declaration that the Kojahs were Shias was first made. A Kojah newspaper was induced by the party of the relators to say that the Kojahs were actually Sunis; and this was going a little too far. The Aga did not object to the Kojahs praying in the Musjid with their arms akimbo, or going to the Kazi to be married. But when it began to be alleged that they were in reality Sunis—and this was the first time that the allegation was made—it was as if a declaration of war had been made; and if Aga Khan had been silent he would have been regarded as acquiescing in that statement. He did what he was entitled and what it was his duty to do. He issued an order to his people saying that this allegation that they were Sunis was perfectly false, and that, as there was no longer any fear of oppression from the Sunis, they should give up all their Suni practices and show themselves as they were, and the majority of the caste obeyed that order most cheerfully, showing that it was nothing wonderful, or new, or startling to them; and it was only the old party of the *Barbaee* and their following who made it the ground of opposition. Finally, he (the learned counsel) would ask His Lordship—if there was any conflict of evidence—to consider the grossly unconscientious manner in which the relators had brought their case. They had put a false case before the Court—they had concealed information from the Court—they had professed ignorance of their own sacred books—they had in every way prevented the Court from learning what the opinions of the old Kojahs were—they had carried on their suit in a spirit of annoyance to Aga Khan and his family—in particular, they had done what great Eastern tyrants had abstained from doing, they had not spared even the harem in their insinuations, though nothing could be more insulting to the feelings of a Mahomedan; and for all those reasons, when there was any conflict of evidence between the parties, the relators deserved to be discredited. It was not for such persons in reply to the plain legal case with which they were met, to set up a claim of superior morality, to set up that they were the champions of the poor, and to say that they did all this in the name of truth, justice, and benevolence.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the Court on behalf of Allaruckia Soomar and a number of other defendants, and, through them, on behalf of all the members of the Kojah community who respected and reverenced Aga Khan. Alluding in the course of his remarks to the speech of Mr. Anstey, he said it reminded him of the cry in the streets of Constantinople—"In the name of the prophet—figs!" for the points brought out with so much parade in the address of the learned counsel were certainly very small figs indeed, when the evidence by which they were borne out came to be considered. After commenting upon various remarks made by Mr. Anstey, the learned gentleman alluded to the origin of the Kojahs. Pir Sudroodin, he said, in converting the Kojahs, only grafted certain Mahomedan elements upon their old religious belief,—which was Hinduism. It was a fact that they were now neither pure Sunis nor pure Shias: it would be absurd to class them as either one or the other, for they were quite a distinct people.

His Lordship—One fact struck me strongly in the course of the evidence, and that is, that they do not make the *Haj*; and I understand it is intended to prove on your side that they are in the habit of going on a pilgrimage to Persia.

Mr. McCulloch said they intended to do so. While he thought it had been proved conclusively that it was impossible to assert the Kojahs were a pure Suni people, yet he considered that, so far as they were Mahomedans, they were Shias. They were Hindus with a Mahomedan cultivation and Mahomedan development of their creed; but so far as they were Mahomedans they were undoubtedly till this day Shias. The relators in the present suit had been styled by Mr. Anstey "reformers of the Kojah tribe." Now, that was just what they were. They were attempting to reform—to put down what they called "ancient superstitions"—to alter the ancient traditional belief of the community. The relators were mostly persons whose commercial operations had carried them to the various parts of the world; and they had arrived at the conclusion—probably honestly enough—that the ancient traditional belief of the Kojahs deserved disapprobation. They were quite at liberty to hold that belief, and to preach it if they liked; but if they could not get the others of the community to join them it was their duty to leave the community. The learned counsel afterwards took up the question, whether the relators had been properly expelled from the community? He contended that by their creed they had virtually expelled themselves; and he asked His Lordship if he was satisfied of the propriety of the expulsion from the caste, to allow that to determine the matter. With regard to the property in question, he was instructed fully to admit the claims of the Aga in reference to it. His clients entertained a very profound feeling of reverence and worship for that personage, and as a body they were perfectly satisfied that the claim he set up in regard to the property was a well founded one. They considered that the whole of the property belonged to him in the sense that it had been purchased out of contributions which were originally made to him. But though they held that opinion strongly, there was still a legal claim possessed by the Jamat. The absolute right of the Jamat to dispose of the property was established by the decision of Sir E. Perry: and if it were left to the Jamat to decide, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that they and indeed the whole community, excepting the party of the relators, would unanimously approve of the appropriation of the funds in the way they were now employed. Before concluding, the learned counsel expressed his regret that the remarks which had been made on the other side tending to cast ridicule and contempt, not upon his clients, but upon him whom they regarded with profound reverence, should ever have been uttered; and he believed that if his learned friends had been aware of the amount of grief those remarks were calculated to cause, they would have abstained from making them.

The Court then rose.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(*Saturday, 9th June, 1866.*)

(BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE COUCH.)

The Oriental Financial Association (Limited) vs. The Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited).

IN delivering judgment in this case His Lordship said:—The plaint in this suit stated that, on or about the 3rd of January 1865, the plaintiffs purchased from the defendants and the defendants sold to the plaintiffs 2,000 shares in the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent. premium, and the plaintiffs paid to the defendants rupees three lacs and twenty thousand for the same, and that the defendants, simultaneously with the abovementioned sale, agreed to re-purchase from the plaintiffs the same 2,000 shares at the rate of Rs. 29 per cent. premium, to be delivered and paid for between the 1st and 15th day of July then next ensuing, and two agreements in the Guzerathi language and character bearing date the 3rd of January, 1865, and respectively signed by the duly authorized agents of the defendants in their behalf, each agreement, being for one thousand shares, were executed for the purpose of carrying out the last mentioned contract, and that the defendants refused to take delivery of the shares and claimed as damages rupees four lacs and thirty-six thousand.

On the 29th of September 1865 the following issues were settled:—1st. Whether the defendants agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs the 2,000 shares mentioned in the plaint? 2nd. Whether the plaintiffs were ready and willing to perform their part of the agreement? 3rd. Whether the plaintiffs sold the shares before the expiration of the time fixed for the delivery, and thereby lost their right to sue the defendants for the breach of the contract? 4th. Whether the contract was a contract by way of gaming and wagering contract to Act XXI. of 1848? And the substantial questions raised at the hearing between the parties were, whether the defendants were bound by the contracts which had been signed by three of their directors on behalf of the company? and, whether the shares had before the time for delivery been legally forfeited for non-payment of a call, and the plaintiffs thereby rendered incapable of performing the contract? The contracts were signed by C. F. Heycock, Venack Pandoorung, and Luloobhai Manecklal, three of the directors of the defendants' company, and were, as stated in the plaint; and on the back of one of them was the following memorandum; "Having signed, you have delivered to us a list of the 'share' receipts, we are to receive the receipts in accordance therewith. We are duly to receive the same after examining them with the initials which have been made thereon. We are duly to examine and receive the same at the fixed time of July;" and of the other a similar memorandum, except that the words "after examining them" were omitted before the words "with the initials," each memorandum having to it the initials L. M. and V. P. The list referred to in these memoranda and a number of letters of allotment of and receipts for the first call of Rs. 100 on shares in the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association bearing the initials V. P. were produced at the hearing. These letters of allotment were 190 in number, and were in the names of many different persons and for various numbers of shares. At the time of the transaction a cheque was given into the hands of Venack Pandoorung for Rs. 3,20,000 drawn upon the Asiatic Banking Corporation by three of the directors of the plaintiffs' company, and payable to the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, which was presented for payment on the 7th January 1865, and the amount was then placed to an account which was opened by the Asiatic Banking Corporation in the name of C. F. Heycock and Venaek Pandoorung. The defendants' company had no account with the Asiatic Banking Corporation. In the 3rd clause of the memorandum of association of the defendants' company it is stated that the objects for which the Company was established were, "the purchase and sale of Debenture Stocks, Shares in Joint Stock Companies, including the shares of this Company, and other securities." It was contended for the defendants that the contracts were made by the directors in fraud of the shareholders, and could not be enforced against the Company. I think it may be taken upon the evidence to be the fact that the proceeds of the cheque for Rs. 3,20,000 which were placed to the account of C. F. Heycock and Venaek Pandoorung, were not made use of for the benefit of the shareholders, but were applied for the private purposes of those persons and Luloobhai Manecklal, and that a fraud was practised upon the shareholders either by shares which were the property of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association being sold by the directors who signed the contracts, and the produce of the sale being misapplied, or by the Company's name being used by those directors in selling shares which really belonged to themselves, and had been either originally allotted to them and the other promoters of the Company in the names of other persons, or had been purchased by them; but Issa Ahmed, one of the directors of the plaintiffs' company, who was called as a witness, said he took part in the arrangement of the contract and negociated with the broker and Luloobhai and Venaek, and that they represented to him that they were contracting on behalf of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, and that the shares belonged to the Association; that they did not tell him why they wanted him to buy the shares, nor did the brokers tell him they had a scheme for raising the price of the shares. Now there was no necessity for the directors of the defendants' company who made the contracts to acquaint the persons who contracted with them on behalf of the plaintiffs of their views or intentions, and I think the probability is in favour of their not having done so, and if, as is probable, the intention was to raise the price of the shares, I think that shareholders who had by the memorandum of association authorized the dealing in the shares of the Company cannot avoid the contract unless it appears that the contract was not intended to be a real one, and that the parties to it conspired together to impose upon the public, and make it appear that the shares were of greater value than they really were. Such case as this is not proved by the evidence given in the suit, and I think that these contracts being within the scope of the authority of the directors the defendants are bound by them.

It therefore becomes necessary to consider whether the shares had become forfeited before the time fixed for the delivery. By clause 35 of the articles of association it is provided that "If any shareholder fails to pay any call due on the appointed day, the Board may at any time thereafter during such time as the call remains unpaid read the clause and clause 36.

It was proved by Mr. Weatherhead, the Manager of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, that on the 10th of April 1865 a resolution was made by the Board of Directors that a call of Rs. 150 per share should be made, which was advertised in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* newspapers, and two native newspapers, the *Bombay Sumachar* and *Dnyan Bodhuk*, all published on the 12th of April, the 4th of May being the day appointed for payment; that the call continued to be advertised till the 5th of May, on which day, by order of the directors, he says, he sent notices to the shareholders. The manner in which this was done, he said, was that he had a list made out of what he called shares in the market, which were the shares other than those which the company had purchased for cash, or had taken by way of mortgage. This list contained the names of the parties to whom allotment letters were made out for every name in that list. A copy of the names and addresses of the allottees was made from the deed of settlement by a clerk of Mr. Leathes, the solicitor of the company (but who was not called as a witness, nor was the copy proved to be correct), and the addresses were copied from this list, and Mr. Weatherhead checked the names from the list which he had made, which did not contain the addresses; and the notices were taken to the post office by a peon in the defendant's service. On the 27th of May a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors that all shares in the names of the allottees in respect of which the 2nd call of Rs. 150 per share had not that day been paid, were declared to be forfeited for the benefit of the company. Each of the share papers referred to in the memoranda on the back of the contracts of which the list was made, and which bore the initials V. P. as I have stated, had on the back of it a signature which purported to be the signature of the allottee, and was in that state at the time the contracts were made, and they have been delivered in that state to the persons who acted for and on behalf of the plaintiffs by the directors of the plaintiffs by the defendants' company who made the contracts. Under these circumstances I think the defendants were bound to treat the plaintiffs as the holders of these shares, and to give to them the notice required by the 35th clause, and were not at liberty to give the notice to the original allottees, who had by the admission of the defendants testified by the acts of their assets in making the contracts parted with the shares. Sections 14 and 15 of Act XIX. of 1857, as well as clause 13 of the articles of association, require a register to be kept by the company, in which shall be entered the names, addresses, and occupations of the holders of shares. Mr. Weatherhead said there was a register of the company when he became the manager, which was on the 8th of February 1865, but that this was not a register as the law required may be inferred from the statements of Mr. Mayhew, one of the directors of the defendants' company, who was examined as a witness for them, and who said that the object of the call was to meet the liabilities of the company, and also to force the holders of allotments to come forward and be placed on the register, as well as from the fact that the addresses to the notices were taken from the deed of settlement. If what Mr. Mayhew states was *bona fide* the object of the call, the obvious course would have been to serve the notice upon the plaintiffs, who were precluded by their contracts from denying that they were the holders of these shares, and their names might also, I think, have been entered in the register.

The defendants relied upon clause 134 of their articles of association. But I think it does not apply to this case. Granting that the address given in the articles of association may be considered as an address left at the registered office of the Company by a shareholder within its meaning, still the persons who signed the articles, and whose addresses were given, were not, as regards these, shareholders at the time the call was made, nor were the defendants entitled to treat them as shareholders. The defendants are relying upon a forfeiture under circumstances which render it more than ordinarily incumbent upon them to show that the provisions of the articles of association enabling them to forfeit the shares they were strictly complied with, and I think they have failed to do this. Without therefore giving an opinion as to whether the call was made *bona fide*, upon which I think the evidence is not sufficient to enable me to decide, I must declare that the shares were not legally forfeited.

It was contended, but as it appeared to me somewhat faintly for the defendants, that the plaintiffs ought to have got transfers from the allottees before the 1st of July, but the memoranda which must be taken to form parts of the contract show that this was not the intention of the parties. The contract cannot be regarded as one for a strictly legal transfer of the shares, but rather for a transfer of the title to them contained in the allotments and receipts for the 1st call. The shares not having been legally forfeited the plaintiffs were able and ready and willing to do all that they were bound to do by the contract, and it being proved that at the time the defendants refused to accept the shares they were unsaleable they are entitled to recover the full prices as damages. I therefore find the issues for the plaintiffs, and give judgment in their favour for Rs. 4,36,000 and costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAZAGON RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The directors of the Mazagon Reclamation Company have determined strictly to enforce the call of Rs. 1,000 per share made for the 2nd proximo, and have been sending urgent letters to the original allottees. Now many of these had sold their shares on the letters of allotment long before the transfer books were open, it having been shown at the meeting that this important step was not taken till some time in the end of June. In the face of this, will the Company try to enforce payment from the original allottees, and what will they do if the latter refuse to pay on the ground of the transfer books having fraudulently been opened when the shares were sold?

QUERY.

11th June.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Although better late than never, was there any valid reason why the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and his coadjutor, the Government Solicitor, should have waited until May 1866 to enforce the provisions of Act IX. of 1857?

The Act, we are told, was framed for the protection of the public; why then were not the *original* promoters, directors, and managers of each Joint Stock Company compelled to register their Bantling on the day of its birth?

Without rendering it less so by needless delay, the Act itself is anything but protective. I should like to know how many a new-born Company had come to grief by the misconduct of its directors and managers long *before* the expiration of the twelve months during which they are at liberty to manipulate the funds of the concern *unquestioned*.

What it concerns the body of shareholders now to know is, whether directors, who have acknowledged to having helped themselves to the monies of the Company for their own individual purposes, cannot be made pesonally liable to any shareholder who will sue him at law for his (the shareholder's) proportionate share of the amount so borrowed from the common stock?

Partners in a *private* firm may sue each other for money had and received *from* the firm *on private* account; then, why not partners in a *quasi-public* firm? What signifies it whether the defaulting director or manager be still in the firm or not; he is a debtor until his debt be paid or his person whitewashed by operation of law. Ruined shareholders are told they have only themselves to blame. In many cases this may be so, but surely not in all. Why is the purchaser of shares (with his own money) to blame himself for trusting those whose names on the list of promoters and directors was a circumstance of itself that gave additional value to the paper he was buying? Why is a name on the back of a bill a greater security for the *bona fides* of the transaction than the same name on a list of directors of a Joint Stock Company? In either case the owner of the name is bound not to jeopardize the interest of the lawful holder of the paper.

9th June. A SHAREHOLDER.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—The *Bombay Saturday Review*, in a recent article transferred to your columns, notices a cavil between two Civil Engineers (?) defined as A. B. and C. D., to whose literary efforts it makes amusing reference. A. B has denounced C. D. for pretending to be what he is not—a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and A. B., whilst ridiculed as a correspondent of the *Gazette*, is commended for exposing the imposition of C. D. The article, however, concludes with the following remark: "The engineers of England ought to be incorporated in some way that would enable them to give a true diploma." Now it would perhaps have been wise on the part of the *Reviewer* had he asked whether the engineers of England are not so incorporated. The Institution of Civil Engineers which has Lord Brougham, Michael Faraday, Sir John Herschel, the Earl of Rose, General Todleben, and the Prince of Wales amongst its honorary members, and men of high science amongst its ordinary members, is a corporate body, made so by Royal Charter, for "promoting the acquisition of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Civil Engineer; being the art of directing the great sources of power in Nature for the use and convenience of man." It has at present [illegible] members, 712 associates, and 7 graduates, and a list of these is annually published on the 1st of January. The men whose names appear in this annual list, have not the least idea that they belong, as the *Bombay Saturday Review* in its confessed ignorance supposes, to "a catagory of mankind utterly undefined." They know that civil engineering has during the present century become a distinct and recognized profession, and that it now takes the position of an art of the highest order.

That some penal remedy has not been provided to deter impostors, is due, perhaps, to the fact that a fraud, which gives mere temporary aid to vanity, cannot cause the same amount of social wrong, as can a fraud which affects public morals, life, or property; such as might be the case were the clergyman, the doctor, or the lawyer, to have his office simulated. A member of the Institute is as much protected as is a Fellow of the Royal Society, whose initials of honour are of great value. If the *Bombay Saturday Review* knew the rules the Institution of Civil Engineer, and how these protect the honour and credit of the profession, it would not repeat its remark that a Civil Engineer (entitled to that designation) is of "a category of mankind utterly undefined."

2nd June. C. E.

MADRAS.

HIGH SURF.—The High Surf flag was hoisted at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff during the whole of yesterday, notwithstanding which several Masulah boats ventured out to the shipping as usual.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June 6.*

THE MADRAS MINT.—The amount of silver bullion received into the Mint during the month of March last was, from Government of the value of Rs. 13,798—and from merchants Rs. 8,08,182; the amount of silver coined during the same period was of the value of Rs. 7,20,000.—*Id.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

(*From the Sindian, June 6.*)

WE stated in our Saturday's issue that at about 8 o'clock the preceding evening Kurrachee had been visited by a sudden squall, accompanied with dust and intense darkness. We now regret to have to report the occurrence of a sad accident in the harbour during the squall which caused the loss of three lives. It appears that Mr John Barclay, employed in Messrs. Robson and McKenzie's Building Yard at Keamaree, had been busy during the day erecting a shed at Munora, and remained to pass the evening with a friend. Seeing that rough weather was likely to come on soon, he determined to return to Keamaree before it should break upon the port, and was offered a boat by Mr. Smith of the Punjab Flotilla. Before venturing out he desired that no boatmen should accompany him unless they were good swimmers, and two such were accordingly supplied to him. They put off the shore, and had proceeded a very short distance only, when the squall struck the boat and capsized her. Mr. Barclay and the two *kulassies* maintained their hold upon her—so says the surviving native—until fearing they might sink with her, he directed them to swim off, and he himself abandoned her. Though an expert swimmer, Mr Barclay had proceeded barely twenty yards when he went down to rise no more. One of the *kulassies* shared the same fate, and the other kept up swimming till picked up. At that moment a boat belonging to the Keamaree Building Yard, with four natives in it, was going across to Munora with some timber, and was also upset. The tindal, who saw what had befallen Mr. Barclay's boat, contrived to swim ashore and give the alarm, whilst one of the *kulassies* floated supported by two pieces of wood towards the bar, the second was carried out towards the groyne, and the third found a watery grave. The alarm was given almost as soon as these accidents had occurred; but though Mr. Barclay met his between the steamer *Governor Higginson*, the *California* and another ship (comparatively speaking almost under the bows of these vessels), and whilst cries for help from the drowning men themselves could be heard on shore, from which cries of alarm were also raised, not a single boat put out from any of the ships we have indicated, nor does there appear to have been any notice whatever taken of what was going on around them. Fortunately that Mr. R. M. Middleton, of the Building Yard, and Mr. Sindon, 2nd Engineer of the *Sir Herbert Mattock*, were early apprised of the disaster, when they ventured out in search of Mr. Barclay. They had gone some distance when a cry was heard from some one in the water about thirty yards ahead. Mr. Sindon thinking it was his friend Mr. Barclay, threw himself bravely into the sea, and guided in the dark by the sound of half-smothered cries, reached the drowning man, and brought him to the boat; it was one of the *kulassies* who had been overturned with Mr. Barclay. Mr Middleton and Mr. Sindon pushed on, at the imminent risk of being swamped, to overtake the men who had been upset in the second boat, and rescued two, picking one up almost in the middle of the rollers over the bar. Thus did these two intrepid men save the lives of three of their fellow beings, with death staring them in the face. We hope either the Harbour Magistrate or the Master Attendant of the Port will enquire into this occurrence, in order to be able to represent the noble conduct of Messrs. Middleton and Sindon in the proper quarter, so that both may receive the medal of the Humane Society always granted in such cases. Deserved notice was taken of the conduct of the Captain of the *Fortune* in our harbour some time ago; though the perils he, a man inured to such and assisted by a crew of brave seamen, were great, they were not so appalling as those which had no terrors for the two gallant men who cannot be too warmly applauded for their devotion in the cause of humanity.

After the above was in print, we heard that Mr. Barclay's body was found yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of Perth. His remains were interred yesterday evening. The bodies of the two natives were also recovered.

CAPTAIN HARWARD'S CASE.

(*From the Englishman, June 4.*)

THE trial of Captain Harward before the High Court, for criminal breach of trust, ended on Saturday evening in a triumphant acquittal on all counts of the indictment—a verdict which was received by a crowded and eagerly attentive court with loud cheers, which were over and again repeated, and which all the efforts on the part of the court officers were unable to suppress. The trial lasted through four weary days, during which the jury had to listen to a detail of native evidence wonderful in its strangeness, its inconsistency and impudence, and still more wonderful in the revelations of native character confessed to by the natives themselves. We certainly think that the special jury in this case deserve some exemption from future work, in consideration of the exemplary patience with which they sat out a trial, which had Calcutta been possessed of a grand jury would never have come before the court at all. Notwithstanding, however, all the eloquence with which Mr. Maine assured us, that the loss of a grand jury would not be felt, the case just concluded affords ample evidence to the contrary. We think that we are right in believing that no grand jury would have found a bill against a prisoner upon such evidence as the Government brought forward in this instance. From the examination of the first and principal witness, the scoundrel Chuggun Lall, it was evident to all impartial men that the case for the prosecution was a very lame one indeed. And impartial men felt indignant that the Government of India should place an old and gallant servant of its own upon histrial charged with a great and terrible crime, which charge could only be supported by the testimony of a confessed forger, perjurer, and swindler, and his accomplices. It was felt that this was a strange way for Government to protect the characters of its servants, for unless the proof be clear and ample, it is surely the duty of a great Government like this, to look upon every servant in its employ, from the highest to the meanest, as above suspicion, until the most confirmatory proof of guilt has been obtained. Here was a case of Government arraigning on perjured native evidence a British officer of about eighteen years' standing, a captain of Artillery who served his guns under Neill and Havelock, through those almost daily battles which were fought, in the desperate but futile hope of relieving the stricken and beleaguered garrison of Cawnpore. But bread eaten by governments is as soon forgotten as, the proveb tells us it is, by meaner individuals,—and it has proved so in this case. Captain Harward was about Christmas time last year placed under arrest, charged with the crime of which he has just been acquitted by the High Court. A court of inquiry was assembled by order of the military authorities, and after a strict and lengthened investigation the proceedings of this court were forwarded to the authorities. If the evidence had been satisfactory, the usual course would have been to try the accused by a court martial. For certain reasons, which we may explain hereafter, this was not done, but Captain Harward was released after having been some months in arrest, and his sword handed back to him, but he was upon the same day taken into custody by the civil power. This sudden change in the tactics of Government resulted in an inquiry before the magistrate at Agra, an inquiry which seemed more like a duel between civilians and military, than a calm, impartial, judicial investigation. The magistrate did his duty to Government, and committed Captain Harward to the High Court. Luckily for the accused that High Court was the High Court of Calcutta. The cloud of native witnesses were sent hither, and with them came Messrs. Knyvett and Moore, gentlemen about whom we shall probably have something to say by and bye. The latter is a gentleman, who, if unknown to fame, has at least acquired a certain notoriety. His reputation for purity of ethics was the reason, perhaps, that Government appointed him as prosecutor against Captain Harward. This part he performed at Agra, it is to be hoped for his own sake, to the satisfaction of his employers. What was the position he held in court here during the trial we have not yet learnt,—it was a position, however, as far as his seat went, next to that of the counsel conducting the prosecution, and it was generally supposed from his whispering, note-writing, and handling of big documents with a mysterious air, that he was performing some part in this interesting, and, to Government, highly creditable drama. Somebody suggested that he was "watching the proceedings on behalf of Government," but we are not aware that it is a rule of Government in Crown prosecutions to appoint young civilians to look after the Advocate General and the standing Counsel. We are, however, making inquiries into the cause of Mr. Moore's appearance on the trial, and will therefore leave the matter alone for the present.

The trial itself, however, is one upon which we have much more to say, than we are able to do in the limited space at our command this morning. It involves a number of serious questions affecting the rights and liberties of Englishmen in the East,—especially in the Mofussil. It throws also some light upon Mr. Justice Phear's charming theory of the credibility of native witnesses, and it gives the non-official Anglo-Indian community some insight into the extraordinary means Government can bring to bear against one of its own servants, whom it wishes to condemn. Sir John Lawrence, in his undignified repose at Simla, has perhaps troubled his head little about this case; but if the Commander-in-Chief is, as he ought to be, the protector of the rights and privileges of every soldier under his command, we cannot help thinking that, in handing Captain Harward over to the civil power after a military court of inquiry, instead of to a court martial, he added one instance to the many that are gaining credence, about his apathy regarding the great body with whose interests he is entrusted. Perhaps, however, the scandal in which His Excellency is so personally concerned, which is at present edifying Simla, is quite sufficient to absorb any time or attention he can spare from his onerous duties as President of the Gold Currency Commission. In spite, however, of all officialism, the result of Captain Harward's trial will bear good fruit, as well as serve for the Press to draw a moral from. It must occur to every officer in charge of Government property, that, if placed in a similar command to that of Captain Harward's, there is nothing impossible in the idea that he may be some day called upon to prove himself not guilty of a criminal breach of trust, which a combination of native forgers, perjurers, and swindlers may swear that he has committed. It may not in such an event, though we hope it may be, the good fortune of such officer to secure the services of so able a counsel as Mr. Woodroffe, who, in the trial we are writing of, so clearly and satisfactorily, and without calling a single evidence for the defence, broke down every point put forward by the prosecution, and by his admirable manner of conducting this case added another laurel to the steady and brilliant reputation he is rapidly acquiring at the Calcutta Bar.

THE LONDON PANIC.

(*From the Times, May 15.*)

THE Panic may be said to have passed away as suddenly as it arose. On Saturday the City breathed again; yesterday the wonted feeling of security had almost returned, and suspicion was no longer master of the situation. Commerce has had its crises before, but it must be confessed that none has ever come upon us so sharply and so suddenly as that from which we are now escaping. The week before last—nay, as late as Wednesday—nothing had happened to excite unusual alarm. The Bank rate of discount was not so high as it has been again and again in the last three years, and though the glories of the Finance Companies had begun to pale, and it was known that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association was tottering, there was no reason to apprehend any panic in consequence of a collapse which was distinctly foreseen. It was the suspension of Overend, Gurney, and Co. on Thursday which awoke the terror of creditors. The name of the firm was historical, and the magnitude of its liabilities showed that the mass of depositors thought as highly of the public Company with limited liability as of the private partnership. It was notorious that the spare money of town and country bankers had often been deposited with Overend, Gurney, and Co., or, at all events, had been employed through their agency, and all well-informed men dreaded the effect of the suspension of such a house upon the popular imagination. Friday showed that their apprehensions were well founded. Depositors ran to the Banks to get back their deposits, and the Banks, unprepared for such a sudden rush, ran to the Bank of England to draw out their reserves and to beg for further assistance. Four millions of money were lent by the Bank of England during the day in addition to deposits repaid, and, though a considerable part of the money thus withdrawn found its way back, the cash in hand fell from 5,727,000*l.* to something under 3,000,000*l.* This reserve was amply sufficient to meet all the liabilities of the Bank of England, but it is evident that the assistance it had rendered on Friday to Bankers in distress could not be repeated. The situation was full of danger, and amply justified the interference of the Executive Government. Symptoms, indeed, were not wanting on Friday night that the bitterness of the crisis was past; but it was quite possible that things might yet take an unfavourable turn, and the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, under the circumstances, was a proper act of caution.

(*From the Daily Telegraph, May 11.*)

There are two contingencies against which no Bank Charter Act can provide a remedy, and which, inasmuch as they have already twice defeated the precautions of Sir Robert Peel's great measure of 1844, seem to us likely to baffle the ingenuity and elude the preventive vigilance of all future political economists. These contingencies are panic and hoarding. In the crisis which is now upon us—springing as it does from known and specific causes, and not from drain of bullion or failure of produce—we have to deal with an alarm as wild and unreasonable as any that ever overspread the City; nor are there wanting obvious and unmistakeable evidences among the public of a disposition to hoard. In such moments as the present, there is little time for reflection or calm and temperate thoughtfulness. *Sauve qui peut* is the motto of everybody. There is no positive reason why the concession to the Bank of England of power to violate its Charter should abate a panic which is in the main a mere phantom from the brain of fervid and heated speculators. But upon two previous occasions the suspension of the Act was deemed tantamount to an avowal of Ministerial confidence, and produced the effect of restoring to the public mind that stability which is essential to the conduct of the vast and complicated machinery that regulates the enormous commerce of these industrious and enterprising islands. Not without urgent reason, therefore, has the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the concession which was solicited at his hands, and which it might have been dangerous to withhold until Monday. We are strongly of opinion that the concession, thus granted, should be fenced in and protected against the possibility of abuse. It is not to bolster up reckless and improvident gamesters that, for the third time since 1844, authority is given to suspend the Bank Charter Act. It is to disentangle solvent and honest bankers and merchants from the effects of insensate fear, begotten of speculation, but unhappily involving those whose business was legitimate and sound, that, through the agency of Ministerial relief, artificial confidence will be restored. With a firm assurance that in no safer or more capable hands could the decision of this perplexed question be left, we accept from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the solution of the gravest problem which, even during this active and prolific session, it has fallen to his lot to ponder and to solve.

(*From the Spectator, May 12*)

War, commercial failures, and excessive panic both on the French and English Stock Exchange, have been the cheerful features of the week. Not that the war has yet begun, but in a commercial point of view it has been discounted, or rather perhaps is now in process of discounting, at a very high and ruinous rate indeed. The panic in England broke fairly out on Thursday, on the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), for 10,000,000*l.* sterling. The English Joint-Stock Bank (once Mr. Rogers') has also stopped payment, and there were other terrible rumours. On Friday Lombard Street was blocked up like the Strand on a procession day. It was said in the afternoon that the Bank Charter Act *had* been suspended,—that Mr. Gladstone had been down to the Bank himself and written the letter there—as if he would think of such a thing,—and there were plenty other wild and impossible rumours. In the House of Commons yesterday evening Mr. Gladstone said, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, that the suspension of the Act was under consideration, that it must partly depend on the Bank account as it may turn out when made up to Friday evening,—and that he was assured that the panic was one at once of wilder excitement and less real foundation than any within the memory of business men. The best observers say that the *visible* panic in 1857 was nothing to the panic of yesterday, and that even that of 1847 was less tumultuous. A shrewd observer said yesterday that the best thing sensible men, whether bankers or otherwise, could do, was to go and ride in the Park;—so much injury was a belated caution inflicting in swelling the unreasonable dread. The panic on the French Bourse preceded ours by some days. It commenced with the Emperor's announcement,—or reported announcement, for it is said that he invented his own speech afterwards for the benefit of the *Moniteur* and the world,—to the Mayor of Auxerre on Sunday, that he breathed more freely among the working population of France than any other class, because he knew that they, like himself, detested the treaties of 1815, on which it was now proposed "to base all our foreign policy," and because in them, in short, he recognized "the true genius of France." When this was known in Paris, the moneyed class, instead of breathing more freely like the Emperor, lost their breath altogether, and every one knew that the Emperor's vote was for war.

(*From the Saturday Review, May 12.*)

The long-expected crisis has come at last, and with a force and rapidity absolutely without example; and every one is asking, not so much how it has been occasioned, for that is only too well known, but how it can be met, and whether any measures can be taken to avert the universal collapse of our whole commercial system. On Thursday the commercial world was startled by the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, and Co., which, both as a private firm and as a Limited Company, has long been first among the discount houses of London. Yesterday morning the English Joint-Stock Bank closed its doors, and before this article appears other establishments may have been brought to a stand-still by the impossibility of converting their assets into cash. The panic which exists in the City is described as beyond anything which was witnessed even in 1847 and 1857, and, as a matter of course, a strong demand has arisen for yet another relaxation of the Act of 1844. It is not unlikely that some step may have already been taken to meet the emergency; and whether this be so or not, the time has at any rate arrived to consider whether a remedy for the existing panic can possibly be deferred.

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At this moment, unless some remedy has already been applied, we may be sure that the most satisfactory balance-sheet in the world is no adequate protection against the possibilities of failure. Those who have available means at command are afraid to lend, because they know not whom to trust. The nation possesses in its unshaken credit a resource fully adequate to supply the wants of every firm of undoubted stability; and the instant it is proclaimed that the Bank of England is prepared, under the sanction of the Government, to come, in some way or other, to the rescue, there is no reason why the panic should not subside as rapidly as it has arisen. We are very far indeed from underrating the mischief which may indirectly flow from repeated violations of the existing laws in any form. But there are times when even this danger must be faced. It cannot be denied that the more frequently a rule is relaxed the greater becomes the temptation to speculate upon a renewal of the indulgence. But certainly the present crisis is not to be traced to any influence of this kind. The course pursued for a long time by the Bank Directors has given ample warning to the discount houses that they must not calculate on having at their back all the resources of the Bank of England.

(*From the Examiner, May 12.*)

The stoppage, on Thursday, of the great City discounting bank, Overend, Gurney, and Co., established sixty years since, aggravates enormously the panic in the money market that was already serious enough to cause such [illegible] to fall. Only last August half a million was paid for the good-will of its business, and it passed to a company in which shares were at such a premium as indicated the opinion that a million and a half would not have been too much purchase money. The depreciation caused by a continued selling of its shares during the recent panic, with the knowledge of its losses from the frauds of Pinto, Perez and Co, and a growing distrust of almost all kinds of investment, are said to have caused the fatal defection of depositors.

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Such a stoppage at a crisis like the present is a calamity of which nobody yet can see the end. The immediate consequences in wide-spread loss and ruin are most serious, but the shaking of confidence now causes simultaneous runs upon solvent and insolvent firms and companies, giving a shock that even the solvent may not be able in all cases to sustain. It is not many weeks since Barned's Bank at Liverpool, which stood well in the market, and had also been sold to a company, broke down, disclosing a substructure of actual dishonesty. The funds had been for some months seriously depressed, the newly opened prospect of a European war had given real cause for alarm, affairs of the money market seemed to be at the worst, when this great failure occurred, and gave for a time a knockdown blow to the already staggering confidence of investors. The suspension of Overend, Gurney, and Co. was succeeded yesterday by the "temporary suspension" of the newly-established English Joint Stock Bank, which was founded in 1864 and bought, within this year, the old established private bank of Olding and Co. The English Joint Stock Bank, which has thirty branches in the country, closed its doors betimes, declining to stand the test of the very severe run to which seven or eight other banks were yesterday subjected. It is of no use to dwell upon the fatal effects of that general rush of panic which creates the ruin from which it would fly. When the coach is jolting among ruts, Hold tight, is the word given to its passengers. It is precisely at a time like this that the man who has used proper care for safe investment of his money should stick to the position he has once deliberately taken. Rash and speculative investments are now in great peril, but firms and companies of character thus far unblemished, are entitled, in a day of panic like the present, to a double trust. It is every man's interest to hold on by them and keep them from upsetting. The safest boat may be capsized by the very people she is carrying, and well able to carry, safe to harbour, if, in panic among themselves, they recklessly derange her balance.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 12*)

It is easy to see how a catastrophe of this sort works round upon others. The bankers who were known to have made deposits with Overend, Gurney, and Co. to a large amount were of course supposed to be themselves in danger, and hence came a run upon them. They in their turn have had to apply in some instances for assistance to the Bank of England, and though that assistance has been most liberally given—we believe that the amount of bills discounted yesterday was greater than had ever been known before—the Bank Charter Act prevented a certain limit of accommodation from being passed. We are not amongst those who deny the soundness of the principle on which that enactment rests, nor should we be disposed to advocate the suspension of it if the panic had arisen from other circumstances. Weighty arguments, which it is not necessary to discuss on the present occasion, may be brought to show that when a panic is caused either by loss or by improvident purchases in foreign countries which have to be paid for in gold, the suspension of the Bank Charter Act increases, in the long run, the evils which it was intended to diminish, and tends to reproduce them in an aggravated form at a later period; but however this may be, the case at present is different. There is no loss, and no drain of gold, and the securities which the bankers who require assistance are prepared to offer are perfectly good. It would be mere prudery to maintain a regulation intended to meet quite a different state of things when the result of doing so would be to prevent a banker whose solvency is undoubted from selling Consols in order to meet a run which he would be perfectly able to meet if he could sell them. We are glad that this view of the case has been taken by the Government, and that steps have been taken to enable the Bank to exceed the limits imposed upon it by the Bank Charter Act in favour of those who have undoubted security to offer. The Bank, of course, could not, with due regard to its own interest, or to those of the public, bolster up really insolvent concerns, but it is highly important that they should be enabled to give assistance to those who are ready and willing to purchase it by proper consideration.

(*From the Economist, May 12.*)

We do not know the final state of the Bank (of England) reserve, but we do know that all the pleasing rumours of the Act being suspended, which were so rife yesterday, were rumours only. Till the Government knew what the Bank reserve was, the Government could not act. The first datum was wanting, and all other information could only be preliminary and introductory. We confess we believe that ere long the state of the reserve must be such as to require a suspension. And our main reason for that opinion is the conduct of the Bank. After a certain though very late period yesterday, they did not make advances on Government securities, and we apprehend their reason to be that their reserve was likely to be exhausted, or was in danger of being so. If it were not so, we can see no reason why the Bank should have refused the best of all securities. If the Bank of England, the sole banker of the English Government, will not advance on the securities of that Government, if it prefer to discount the bills of traders or merchants, there is no saying what may happen to any one. The Government keeps as good an account at the Bank as most people, and ought to be as well dealt with as most people.—Lord Grey in 1857 said that Exchequer bills should have been issued, and that the Act of 1844 should not have been broken. But Exchequer bills are of no use for the principal want now. If country bankers require notes for use in the country, Exchequer bills are no substitute. You must pay people in the usual currency if you are to satisfy people, and in a time of discredit unusual measures are sure to intensify the anxiety which they are proposed to alleviate. If the reserve of the Banking Department be too low, nothing *can* set it right but a suspension of Sir R. Peel's Act. Bank notes are the only familiar currency, and it is familiar currency that is wanted. As to the general state of the trade of the country, we have no doubt of its substantial soundness. Many monetary companies have gone, and many have yet to go. Many contractors are in the same position. There are some five millions (say) of unsecured finance paper, but the general trade of the country has nothing to do with that kind of accommodation paper any more than with any other kind. It has been carried on with a view to profit, and is profitable. The substantial point now is—that, laying theory aside, if the Bank reserve gets down to the point it occupied in 1847 or 1857, the precedents of those years should be followed. At the time we write, nothing has been done, but before long something, according to the best of our judgment and information, must be done, and it is even possible that it may be done before our readers see these lines.

THE MODERN DOCTRINE OF CULTURE.—Has culture any dangers? Some of those who have most clearly perceived the growing tendency towards it, express strange apprehensions. The risk of it appears to lie in a certain reflex bearing it may have upon our practical lives. When the notion is fully realized that selected and artificial arragements are better for the purpose of emotion than actual circumstances, will fixedness of principles be observed? If gooneess is no longer held to be an end in itself, but only useful as a means for securing a result in our experience, may not justice and honour come to be regarded as rude, provisional rules, only absolutely obligatory during the infantage of men, before they had arrived at an intelligent discretion of expediency? May men seek to pick and choose, to rearrange and select in the practical as well as the ideal life, having reference simply to emotional gratifications? Will the sense of duty be transformed from the recognition of a positive and outword obligation into a mere feeling of an inward impulse, without fixedness, but changing and varying with the mood? May not persons even be tempted designedly to exhaust the varieties of conduct, for the very purpose of testing the possibilities of experience; each one again plucking for himself the fatal apple of the dread tree of life, from the old fascinating curiosity of distinguishing good and evil? These are disturbing questions, and the more so since there seems to be some evidence pointing in favour of the more startling answer. Even in religious matters, where individual conviction has the severest sway, a kind of laxness of denominational principles is showing itself. In all quarters the talk is now of "union," and the desire of that appears to be rising above the claims of distinctive belief; an impatience is evinced that considerations of abstract truth should stand in the way of social intercourse. Does not, it may be asked, this indicate a dilapidation of the conscience? Is it not likely that vigorous, healthy morality will be exchanged for a weak and morbid sentimentalism? It may be well, however, to remember that a new doctrine is certain to start fears of this kind, merely by its being new. Christianity itself, for instance, which was most essentially a new religious *cult*, must have raised among the believers in the Law very unsettling questions much akin to these. Some passages of St. Paul's Epistles set at nought all positive prescriptions in favour of an emotional state of mind; but the new motives, intangible as they might at first appear, proved themselves fully adequate in practice. The reassuring guarantee, however, is, that the feelings which actuate the practical life cannot be greatly interfered with by ideal culture; they will not allow of much meddling with in an experimental way: while nobody in their sane wits can doubt that they *can* only be efficiently exercised according to the old-fashioned rules of positive morality, which are thus quite safe against being imagined away. The culture of the intransitive and the transitive feelings does not proceed in the same way nor by similar means. It is a man's own acts, and his personal relationships towords other individuals, which fix and regulate the latter; and those doing, to turn out well, must be guided by the set commonplace rules of virtue. No doubt the old choice of wickedness or goodness will always lie before a man, and if he prefers illicit gratifications, he may enjoy them by neglecting virtue; but he will never be able to secure the delights of virtue by practising vice. No possible kind of culture can confuse experience in that way; so that it is hard to see where the actual danger is to arrise.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.—Eh! ouf! pouf! but the Alcazar is an unpleasant place—a music-hall with an unpleasant personal odour about it, that all the cigars and cigarettes therein smoking cannot entirely destroy. It is a great sham, too; for they demand no payment for admission, but for refreshments charge sums ridiculously exorbitant. I ascend to the balcony and look around me and below me. The audience is French, and very French. The women's faces look quaint under their many-coloured capotines. They—the capotines and not the women—are a charming style of head-dress, and I would that they were introduced into England. Opposite my box there is a beautiful child of about fourteen summers, and she beams as if all her years had been composed entirely of summer. She wears a scarlet capotine. She is a pure dark Gallic beauty, with the black hair, black eyes, small lips, and pretty little toy teeth that make the language so agreeable. She laughs at the excellent singing of a "Monsieur bien drole," looks sympathetically at a well-bearded gentleman who comes on to the stage amid great applause, and who sings a bass song admirably; then another comic gentleman arrives, and the little beauty—who is of the people, but quite a beauty—laughs again, and then—"hey!"—"hi!"—"ouf!"—"boum!"—"zing!"—"P-r-ran"—"La Theresa!" La Theresa is plain—nay, very plain—she is ungraceful. She is badly dressed; she has an unmusical voice, and she cannot sing. Behold her qualifications personal and professional! A less charming person it would be difficult to imagine. Why she is a "success" is a question that no same Parisian can answer. The words of her songs are indescribable, but they and she are considered "tres chic." My little beauty in the scarlet capotine, happily for herself, does not understand the allusions of the song. She looks quite seriously at the singer, and evidently feels embarrassed she knows not why. Her natural purity is shocked by the coarseness of the celebrity and of the celebrated song of "Faut se consoler." I quit the Alcazar, and resolve to listen to Theresa no more. The next morning is bright, light, and beautiful. I descend early and eat a French breakfast. I taste Paris—mirrors, gold mouldings, white houses, little trees, snowy children, apricot preserves, asphalte pavements, and all. The Tuileries are always the Tuileries, and the fountains splash and scatter on the spot where the mob used to stand to watch the decapitation of the heads of the victims of the guillotine. Oh, the good old times!—the picturesque old times!—when gas and drainage, and morning papers were unknown. Near the base of the obelisk, on the very site of her Sanguinary Hideousness Madame la Mere Guillotine, stands a group of fat women and fatter babies. I drive to what is to be the Place de l'Exposition d'Industrie of 1867. There is nothing to be seen but a huge plot of earth, with here and there workmen, and wheelbarrows, varied now and then by wheelbarrows and workmen. I fly elsewhere for solace. Prince Napoleon's Roman house in the Champs Elysees is for sale. Shall I go and buy it? I will take the first preliminary step—I will go and see it. I may buy it afterwards and I may not. It is a very fine place is Prince Napoleon's Roman house; and when there it is to be presumed that the Prince lived as lived the ancient Romans. I would rather he than I. I inquired of the concierge who showed me over, and who was attired in the jacket and trousers if the present century, and not in the flowing robes of the Tiberian era, if the batteries de cuisine were of modern or ancient construction. He replied "modern." I approved of the Prince's choice in this regard. Fat lampreys fed on faithful slaves may have been good eating, and doubtless the members of the Acclimatization Society enjoy them at their dinners; but I am not difficult to please. Clear turtle, salmon, truffled partridge and iced pudding are good enough for me. In the Prince's Cabinet de Travail there was a bell for the aide-de-camp, a bell for the intendant, for the huissier, for the valet de chambre, and for the "Secret Commandements." What were the "Secret Commandements" I burnt to know, and was left burning by the concierge. The baths in the Roman houses are things of beauty, and must be joys for ever for those who bathe in them. As I sauntered about I began to think satin as of no more value than corduroy, and to consider Parian marble as a thing of course. I did not buy Prince Napoleon's Roman house in the Champs Elysees.—*London Society.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 60,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling,* in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	..at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	„
3 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	„
2 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	„
1 do.	..	..at 2s. 0½d.	„
On demand	..	..at 2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland		..at 1s. 11½d.	„
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		......at 1s. 11½d.	„

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo,* and *Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring twelve	months' notice	of withdrawal.
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 100 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 6 „

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4	„	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3	„	2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1	„	2s.	0½d.	„
„ on Demand		2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	..	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England		...	2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes...............			1s.	11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ .. .. 6 „ „
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	3	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	2	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	1	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„	On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	... ... at 2s. 0½d.	„
3 do.	... ... at 2s. 0¼d.	„
2 do.	... ... at 2s. 0d.	„
1 do.	... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	.... at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Scotland, Ireland and Circular Notes	.. .. at 1s. 11½d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		.... 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	.... 2s.	0½d.	„
„ 3	do.	.... 2s.	0½d.	„
„ 2	do.	.... 2s.	0¼d.	„
„ 1	do.	.... 2s.	½d.	„
On demand		.... 2s.	0d.	„
On Scotland	do.	... } 1s.	11½d.	„
On Ireland	do.	... }		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		} 1s.	11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસતાન ચાંઇના એંન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बांक अफ हींदुस्टान, चायना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up...................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund...............................106,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s.	0¾d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	....	2s.	0½d.	„
2 do. do.	....	2s.	0¼d.	„
1 do. do.	....	2s.	0d	„
Demand.	....	1s.	11¾d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays... ...10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.
SOUNDY & Co.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—
8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 „ „ „ 20 to „ 30
12 „ „ „ 26 to „ 35
14 „ „ „ 32 to „ 40
16 „ „ „ 40 to „ 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs ....Rs. 20
„ six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars..........Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames ....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... „ 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs.	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern		28	0
Chased and beaded pattern		30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)..................		30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)......		35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*.........................	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

Table Knives per doz......................................	Rs.	22	0
Dessert „ „	„	18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)........................	„	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork..	„	7	0
Table Steels. Each..	„	1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

A System of Medicine. Vol. I. Containing General Diseases. Edited by J. R. Reynolds, M. D., &c. Rs.	18	12
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The Professor Do.	2	0
Villette Do.	2	0
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey Do.	2	0
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By A. Bell	2	0
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Plays.—Ticket of Leave. Comic Dramas for Male Characters only.—Each.	0	12
Chappell's Instructions for Tuning the Piano ...	0	12
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Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms ...	2	12
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Boswell's Life of Johnson. 2 vols	8	0
The Spectator. 2 vols	7	8
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——— 2 vols. (Nimmo's Edn) ...	5	4
Renan's Life of Jesus	1	2
Moore's Lalla Rookh	0	12
——— Poetical Works	3	12
——— Irish Melodies	3	12
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Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	8	0
——— The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle ...	8	0
James's Works complete. Each	0	12
Ainsworth's Works complete. Each	0	12
Cooper's Works complete. Each	0	12
Bulwer's Works complete. From 12 annas to ...	3	0
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Scott's do.	2	12
Cowper's do.	3	12
Milton's do.	3	12
Burns's do.	2	12
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A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, for the use of early students. By Prof. Benfey.	5	12
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——— Twenty Years After...	1	8
——— The Count of Monte Cristo...	2	0
——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols. ...	3	12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair... ...	1	8

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS,			
Fine double German Balsams...	...Per ½ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0	8
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	...Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties ...		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England ..	... Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	...Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market... ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	...Ditto	0	8
CUCUMBER, Handglass	per 1½ ...Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	...Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	...Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon ...	...Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	...Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	...Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	...Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks... ...	...Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	...Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French	.. Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead...	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn ...	ditto	0	6
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

8th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.....................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.,.....................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq....................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.......................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq................London.
William Hind, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq...... ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	3:	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,

EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS.
15, Cockspur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell

Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of high caste fast-trotting Gray Arab Carriage Horses.

1 Gray Arab Riding Horse.

To be seen at NANSEE PARPIA, Parell Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the

Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Strongbow.*

Three new very handsome and light Malvern Dog Carts, with 4 feet 8 in. Wheels, lancewood shafts, Collinge's patent Axeletrees, lining with fine green, blue and brown cloth, painting to match, patent leather dash, and wings over wheels, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A new very handsome boat-shaped, small four-seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Lauree and Marner, London.

A Ditto very neat four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitain Circular Glasses on front and moveable spare Venitain to support Circular Glasses, with lamps and shaft, by Silk and Sons, Long Acre.

A Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Mullener, Liverpool.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund,*—

A very elegant new four-seated Boat-shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c, hammer, cloth and a spare driving box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre, and is worthy of inspection.

Five very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog-Carts, with Patent leather Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

One secondhand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it, with lamps, neat and commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

1 very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews. Both Carriages imported in January last.

Two new light Palkhee Office Shigrams, with lamps, and shafts, built to order, and any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

A small English-built Travelling Poney Dog Cart, with Canopy. Price Rs. 120.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver mounts and some engraved silver wire.

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on an-hour's previous notice to the undersigned.

NOVELTY.

Just unpacked and for sale at the Commission Room of the undersigned a brilliant set of magnificent harness, studded all over with beautiful silver stars, made expressly to order for a native merchant prince cost price in England £300 answers the purpose of a single double for a curricle or tandom Harness.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy respectfully beg to draw the attention of the gentry of Bombay for an inspection of this set of harness, its equal never having been seen before it is specially adapted for state occasions.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Bombay, 12th June 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for		...£ 6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was		...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were		...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch		...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.
HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING

PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES,

WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

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For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

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Kurrachee................	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
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TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
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Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
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These will be found [illegible] excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

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Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
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Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
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Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
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And all other photographic requisites.
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Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cages and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
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14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
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„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
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Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In many outward diseases, when the best surgical aid had been sought and the profoundest skill had been unsuccessful in establishing a cure, the remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway have accomplished that desirable object. In every generation men are found who leave the beaten track and succeed in finding an easier and shorter road, and such was Holloway when he tried his then new remedies, and saw the foulest ulcers, the most intense inflammations, and the worst scrofulous diseases yield to his Ointment and Pills. Both his preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by giving to exhausted nature just what she most needed.

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CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF BLACKWOOD, TEAK, AND JUNGLE-WOOD LOGS AND TEAKWOOD RAFTERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder:—
2,830 Blackwood, Teak and Junglewood Logs, round,
10,000 Teakwood Rafters.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
10 Bales Grey Madapollams.
9 „ „ Jacconets.
12 „ „ Shirtings.
17 „ „ T. Cloth.
7 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
8 „ White Madapollams.
7 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
AT 2 P. M.
A nearly new light Phaeton forming a close Carriage, with a powerful Horse, and Harness complete.
Bombay, 12th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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